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Continuation of Geneva Arms Talks Noted

LD201638 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 20 TASS—During the past week work continued in all three groups—medium-range missiles, space and strategic offensive weapons—within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms.

Nuclear Test Ban Talks Conclusion Reported

LD202208 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 20 TASS—The first round of Soviet-American full-scale talks on the limitation and eventual termination of nuclear tests came to a close here today.

That round was mostly of preparatory character with the discussion of organizing issues taking up almost the whole of it. According to mutual agreement, the task was set on the first stage to coordinate as soon as possible, preferably in the first half of 1988, the effective control measures that would permit to ratify the Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976.

During that round the sides agreed to exchange familiarization visits to the nuclear test sites of each other within the framework of preparations for joint experiments aimed at working out a mutually acceptable mechanism of control over the observance of the above mentioned treaties.

Delegation Issues Statement

LD211116 Moscow TASS in English 1025 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva, 21 Nov (TASS)—The first round of Soviet-U.S. full-scale talks on the limitation and finally the halting of nuclear tests ended here on Friday. In a statement circulated for the press, the USSR delegation notes that the talks were a consequence of the accord reached during the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington in September this year.

As a result of business-like, intensive talks the sides were able to lay an organizational foundation which will allow dynamic progress to be secured at the next rounds of talks. The sides started working out a joint experiment, proposed by the Soviet Union, for inspection [proverka] on each other's test sites (in Semipalatinsk and Nevada respectively) aimed at drawing up improved measures of monitoring [kontrol] the accords on the limitation of nuclear test yields. These measures will be used with regard to the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976, and also—to the extent, of course, to which they can be applied—in the agreements on further limitations of nuclear tests, which will be drafted in the future.

For this purpose, the statement goes on to point out, in January 1988 there will be an exchange of visits by delegations to each other's appropriate test sites. These visits will make it possible to improve prospects for and the organizing and subsequent conducting of the mutually acceptable and agreed joint experiment in monitoring [proverka], which was proposed by the USSR foreign minister in April 1987. As a result of the experiment the sides would be able to adopt a final decision on a mutually acceptable combination of monitoring [proverka] measures.

Another important result was the accord on the setting up of special working groups at the negotiations.

The group engaged on preparing the joint experiment has already accomplished considerable work, which has resulted in the coordinating of a detailed program for an exchange of visits by specialists to each other's proving grounds for familiarization with the test sites at which the experiment will be conducted.

The group on technical questions of verification [kontrol] has already begun its work. A preliminary range of questions has been defined, and they will be the subject of detailed discussion at the next round.

Accord was achieved in principle on a group [as received] for the examination of political and legal issues, which would be able to set about its work just as soon as sufficient material has been accumulated for its transposition into treaty language.

Proceeding from the Soviet Union's principled position of advocating an immediate cessation of all nuclear explosions for test purposes, the statement emphasizes, the USSR delegation at the full-scale negotiations will concentrate all its efforts on the speediest possible solution of this task.

Accord on Specialist 'Swap'

LD211909 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 21 Nov 87

["Geneva Talks on Halting Nuclear Tests—Step towards Trust"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS—TASS diplomatic correspondentwrites:

The Soviet Union and the United States have reached an accord that in January, 1988 they would swap specialists to be present at either side's test ranges during the holding of nuclear tests. This is an important result of the first round of the Soviet-U.S. full-scale negotiations on limiting and eventually halting nuclear testing, that drew to an end in Geneva.

As a result of businesslike and intense talks, the Soviet and U.S. sides succeeded in laying down the organisational foundation to enable them to move forward at the subsequent rounds of the negotiations on terminating the tests of nuclear devices as well.

An important task is set within the framework of a joint experiment, proposed by the Soviet Union, on verification at each other's test sites—in Semipalatinsk, Kazakhstan, and in Nevada: To work out improved methods to verify compliance with the accords on limiting the size of nuclear tests. These methods will be employed to verify compliance with the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. treaties of 1974 and 1976 and, possibly, future agreements on limiting nuclear tests which have not been concluded as yet.

The trip by U.S. officials and experts to a radar station in the area of Krasnoyarsk, the presence of NATO representatives at military exercizes in Belorussia, the wide show of the Soviet military base in Shikhany, the reply visit of Soviet diplomats and specialists to the similar military base in Tooele, Utah, and certainly the forthcoming swap of specialists in January, 1988 to verify nuclear tests are important elements in creating an atmosphere of trust, on which the conclusion of accords in the disarmament field largely hinges.

Pasko Comments on Talks

LD231144 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Victor Pasko Commentary]

[Text] The first round of the Soviet-U.S. full-scale talks on the limitation and eventual halting of nuclear tests has ended in Geneva. According to a report, the sides have succeeded in laying down an organizational basis making it possible to secure dynamic progress at the next round of the talks. Here is our commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] The very fact that the talks have started makes it possible to talk about a certain change in yet another aspect of the disarmament problem. As is known, until now the United States has flatly refused to discuss the halting of nuclear tests. The only thing they agreed to do was to discuss monitoring [kontrol] measures which could lead to the ratification of the 1974 and 1976 treaties on limiting underground nuclear arms tests and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Therefore, the U.S. agreement to hold full-scale talks aimed eventually at halting nuclear explosions that was expressed during the September visit to Washington by the USSR foreign minister shows a certain change in the U.S. position, and this is a clear success of Soviet diplomacy. We regard the talks on banning nuclear explosions as an interrelated process, including the issues of the yield thresholds of nuclear explosions, the number of nuclear explosions a year, and the fate of the above-mentioned treaties. In a word, they should lead to the working out of a full-scale agreement on the complete and final banning of nuclear tests. In this, as the Soviet leadership has stated more than once, we see an effective barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race.

What has the first round yielded? To a considerable degree, it was of a preparatory nature and was occupied with discussions of organizational issues. However, the accords that were worked out at it are substantial. The sides have gotten down to developing the experiment suggested by the Soviet Union aimed at the verification [proverka] of the improved measures of monitoring the accords on limiting explosion yields. The measures will be applied both to the 1974 and 1976 treaties and to accords on further limitations within the possibility of their application. As early as January, the delegations will visit the testing grounds in Semipalatinsk and Nevada, after which they will resume work in Geneva. It is absolutely obvious that these talks, as is the case with any talks with the United States, will not be easy. But another thing is clear, too: Their start is yet another step along the way toward curbing the arms race, strengthening universal security, and creating an atmosphere of confidence in relations between the two countries. With the trip by U.S experts to the radar station in the Krasnoyarsk region, the demonstration of our military object in Shikhany and the recent return visit of Soviet diplomats and specialists to the U.S. base in Tooele are elements on which the conclusion of an accord in the area of disarmament depends to a considerable degree.

Kashlev Agrees to CSCE Human Rights Meetings

AU201715 Paris AFP in English 1707 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, Nov 20 (AFP)—The Soviet Union is prepared to accept the holding of a series of meetings by the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) to deal with humanitarian problems.

Soviet representatives had previously insisted on holding just one conference in Moscow.

"We can foresee not a single conference, but other follow-up meetings as well," Soviet chief negotiator Yuriy Kashlev said here Friday.

One meeting could be held in 1989 in Paris and another in Moscow, observers believe. There could also be further meetings in London, Copenhagen and Krakow.

But, according to U.S. chief negotiator Warren Zimmermann: "There is a growing malaise here in Vienna. It comes, in the large world outside, from continued infidelity to human rights pledges.

"It also comes, in the world of this conference, from the failure to register a single important commitment on human rights and human contacts."

"If we cannot even agree on a time frame for approving the travel of people applying to visit dying relatives abroad, how can we argue that this meeting had made even the slightest contribution to basic human needs?", he said.

The current CSCE meeting here is due to last until December 18.

West's 'Procrastinating' Hit

LD201346 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna November 20 TASS—The delegations attending the Vienna followup meeting had a full-scale sitting today to discuss the state of things at the forum. Speaking there, the leader of the Soviet delegation, Yuriy Kashlev, while noting a certain headway in military-political issues, pointed to the extremely unconstructive stand of a number of Western delegations in the humanitarian field.

He called for abandoning the tactics of procrastinating the meeting and for beginning as soon as possible to hammer out its final document and the substance of the pan-European activities in the military, economic, scientific and other fields that are to take place after the Vienna meeting.

Kashlev stressed the particular importance of a proposal for a conference on humanitarian cooperation in Moscow to furthering the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) process.

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable'
LD222132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 22 Nov 87

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, a commentator; and Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants]

[Text] [Agayants] Hello, Comrades! We have always noted with satisfaction and we still note the fact that our relations with the socialist countries have been improving further of late and have acquired a perceptible dynamism. The cooperation of the fraternal states has become more fruitful—more businesslike, if you like—within the Warsaw Pact and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance: That is to say, the course which was worked out by the 27th CPSU and which has been defined as the priority course in the USSR's foreign policy activity is being implemented successfully. This has been confirmed once again by the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks that have taken place in Moscow and the meeting between Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During these, confidence was expressed that the reforms being carried out in our countries will promote a strengthening of socialism and its international positions and the further improvement of fraternal interaction between the Soviet Union and socialist Czechoslovakia.

[Andrianov] The sides stated, and in my view this ought to be stressed particularly, the sides stated that the restructuring of the economic mechanism which is now being carried out in our countries is creating opportunities that are new in principle for deepening our cooperation and for the broad participation of Soviet and Czechoslovak enterprises and organizations in these processes, using new and efficient forms of interaction.

[Agayants] Yes, absolutely, Boris Vasilyevich, the movement forward of our states along the path of accelerating social and economic development is opening up new opportunities for interaction by them too. It is extremely important here to see in good time the rich reserves of cooperation and to use them in full measure for the well-being of both sides. Particularly great benefits can be brought by joint efforts in the mastery of scientific and technical progress. And no matter how steep the ascent to these heights, it certainly has to be overcome, with everyone helping each other in every way.

[Kornilov] In fact the Soviet-Czechoslovak talks took place precisely in this direction. I would recall that the sides deemed it necessary to continue to devote particular attention to the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Member Countries Through the Year 2,000 as the basis for working out a coordinated scientific and technical policy and developing new progressive types of production. And the pressing need for more effective measures to be taken for raising the technical level and quality of output supplied in both directions was stressed.

[Agayants] The firm conviction was expressed during the talks in Moscow that expanding the economic interaction of the two countries will make it possible to use more fully the advantages of international socialist division of labor in the interests of the dynamic development of the national economies of the CSSR and the USSR and the further growth of the well-being of our peoples. Complete unity of views in assessing the current situation on the continent of Europe and in the world as a whole was noted during discussion of international questions. The important role which is played by the active foreign policy course of the socialist countries aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of destruction and at the creation of a nuclear-free and non-violent world was stressed particularly.

[Andrianov] Yes, today, when the whole of mankind has come up against problems that are unprecedented in their depth and seriousness, when it is faced in full measure by the question of whether or not people are going to survive, of whether our civilization is going to be preserved on earth, today—as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has stressed repeatedly in his speeches—international relations require a resolute restructuring and deep democratization. Hostility and confrontation must be replaced by trust and equality of rights, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Agayants] It means the same thing: New political thinking and a realistic policy based upon its ideas is a vital necessity for all of us, that is to say, thinking by the principles by which our state is guided, the world's first workers' and peasants' state which was born in the fire of the Great October Revolution. The Delhi Declaration, the anniversary of the signing of which we are currently celebrating, is able to serve as a model of this kind of thinking and this kind of policy. The festival of the Soviet Union opened in the Indian capital yesterday in a bright and festive atmosphere of rejoicing. A special issue of the magazine *Soviet Land* was devoted to this event. It carried a message of greetings from Comrade Gorbachev. In the part dealing with the Delhi Declaration, it says, among other things, and I quote: It not only calls for a world without nuclear weapons and without violence, it helps to lay the path toward it.

[Kornilov] The Delhi Declaration is not ordinary manifestation. In connection with this discussion I should like to recall here the assessment of this document which was given in the book which appeared recently by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev: *Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World*. The Delhi Declaration—this book notes—demonstrates a totally new example of political and philosophical approach to interstate relations. The philosophical and moral foundation of the Declaration is the priority of

values common to the whole of mankind in the nuclear and space age. Although this document was worked out jointly by the two countries, the importance of it goes far beyond the bilateral and also the regional framework. The time that has passed since the signing of the Declaration confirms again and agian that a nuclear-free world is not some kind of utopia but a real goal.

[Agayants] Your observations are all the more appropriate, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, in view of the fact that starting today, there are precisely 2 weeks left until the start of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks which are due to take place in Washington and which are naturally holding the fixed attention and the hopes of all people of goodwill. We believe that the upcoming meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan—besides the signing of an agreement on eliminating two classes of nuclear weapons, that is to say medium and shorter range missiles—that this meeting could become one of the most important international events of the year. It will make it possible to examine the issue of a future treaty providing for a reduction of the strategic offensive armaments of the USSR and the United States by 50%, under conditions whereby the ABM treaty is observed and there is no withdrawal from it during the agreed timetable. Judging by the latest reports, preparations for the summit meeting in the U.S. capital are in full swing. The details of the agenda are being worked through, nuances of protocol are being elaborated. The 2 weeks that remain are not a long period of time, but nevertheless it is possible to do a very great deal in that time, provided only that there is the desire to do so.

[Kornilov] I would put it this way, Nikolay Ivanovich. If there were in existence in the world the kind of barometer that could define the political climate of the planet, then today the world would be able to see its hand gradually beginning to move out of the section marked overcast. As you have said correctly, the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington has to be something considerably more than just the ceremonial act of the signing of one agreement, extremely important though this may be. The shoots of the sober way of thinking and realism which have long been making a way for themselves have finally produced visible sprouts. But against the whole of this background I do not think that one can fail to mention something else, too. The path to the Soviet-U.S. agreements which have been projected and which are so necessary for the cause of peace, primarily in the field of nuclear disarmament, even today is far from reminiscent of the broad and smooth pavements of the Nevskiy Prospekt, for the forces of confrontation and militarism, with their dinosaur psychology, certainly have not laid down their arms. Is there not evidence of this in, say, the utterances of those NATO figures who again and again run the thesis that, given the destruction of the medium-range missiles, it is supposedly essential to arm Western Europe urgently by placing new fighter aircraft, air-based cruise missiles and other armaments with nuclear warheads upon the territory of a number of NATO countries? Is one not put on one's guard by the voices that are coming out of Washington from ultra-conservatives like Senators Helms and Symms, for example, who even today are trying to cast doubts upon the expediency of ratification of the treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles by Congress, sometimes going so far as to assert, as was done, for example, by the selfsame Symms, that the Soviets supposedly have to reject Marxism—no more and no less—in order for the Soviet-U.S. agreements to be really effective? Let me recall, moreover, that the support of no less than 67 senators is required for the ratification of the treaty, which is two-thirds of the 100.

[Agayants] Yes, and President Ronald Reagan has clearly been compelled to bow toward the right-wing militarist forces. He confirmed this himself in his recent speech that was carried by the Worldnet system. It abounded in attacks upon the USSR and its peace-loving policy which were couched in the spirit of confrontation. It was confirmed, too, in another speech delivered last Monday. In that speech, he extolled in every way, among other things, the Strategic Defence Initiative, stating that this militarist Star Wars program will not be a pawn to bargain with.

[Kornilov] Talking about the dangers of the nuclear age, Winston Churchill in his day observed that the Stone Age was capable of returning to this earth upon the shining wings of science. Many years later, these words of the British statesman were repeated by Nixon, the former U.S. President, in conversation with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Recalling the meeting with Nixon, and dealing with Soviet-U.S. relations, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stresses in his book that we have already mentioned today—the book *Restructuring and New Thinking for Our Country and for the Whole World*—he stresses that in our day mankind has no alternative to peaceful coexistence and disarmament. My word of honor, it is time to make relations between the two great peoples worthy of their historic role, he writes. Is it going to be possible to make a truly major step forward in this direction in Washington? Time will tell, time in the very near future.

[Agayants] Well, everything that has been said here,and of this there cannot be any doubt, all this is extremely interesting and important. I would like to return to the beginning of our discussion, however, or rather to the Delhi Declaration, even more precisely to the part of it that deals with the necessity of setting up an Asian-Pacific Ocean security system.

[Andrianov] I would also like to note the following: The Delhi Declaration is imbued with the new political thinking. As we know, it contains 10 principles, including the recognition of peaceful coexistence as a universal standard for international relations; recognition of human life as the supreme value and nonviolence as the basis of the existence of the human community. This document maps out ways not simply for the survival of the human race, but for the all-round perfection of the

human personality and raising civilization to new heights. The whole newness of this truly historic declaration still remains to be revealed: Its ideas, however, already exert a beneficial influence upon the world moral and political climate today and actively promote an improvement in international relations. There is increased interest on the part of countries in the Asian and Pacific Ocean region in constructive political contacts and involvement in the solution of global issues and the discussion of problems of war and peace. The trend toward ridding the world of nuclear weapons and violence is increasingly gaining strength on the continent of Asia. The Chinese People's Republic is in favor of nuclear disarmament. Just like the Soviet Union, it has taken a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and has called upon other nuclear powers to do the same. The idea of ridding the Korean peninsula of nuclear weapons is winning increasing recognition. The countries of ASEAN and Indochina are in favor of the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia. Favorable prerequisites have also taken shape for unblocking a number of acute regional problems.

[Agayants] There is no doubt that putting into effect broad cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit between all the countries of the Asia-Pacific region, irrespective of differences in their social systems, could play a big role. Such cooperation, of course, meets the fundamental interests of the states of that region, and it will be conducive to the restructuring of international relations on an equal, democratic basis. And this is a factor of immense stabilizing force which cannot be overestimated in its importance for the desting of the world and the future of all mankind.

[Kornilov] Boris Vasiliyevich has already spoken about China's position, and this is absolutely correct, inasmuch as, in speaking about the problems of the Asia-Pacific region, one cannot but speak about the position of such a great country as China. I have just been to that country which is today living under the imprint of an exceptionally important event in its history—the 13th CPC Congress. Although the congress focussed its main attention on domestic problems connected with the building of socialism in conditions peculiar to China and the implementation of major reforms of a revolutionary nature, it was that comparatively small section of the review report of the Central Committee to the congress devoted to the international situation which points to coincidence in many areas of the positions of China and of our country and the other socialist countries in approaches to problems of peace and disarmament and to questions of ensuring international security and the development of international cooperation.

[Agayants] China's domestic problems and its foreign policy are linked, for the modernization of the country requires favorable external conditions, Yuriy Emmanuilovich.

[Kornilov] Of course it does. The task is being set in Beijing to transform China into the backbone, the nucleus of the maintenance of peace and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. It is appropriate to mention in this connection that, as was stressed in the review report of the CPC Central Committee to the congress, China will continue to steadily conduct a peaceful and independent foreign policy and to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and together with the peace-loving countries and peoples of the whole world make efforts to ensure that the international situation develops in a direction favorable to the peoples of the world and the cause of peace throughout the world. In this connection, it would be worth saying once again that Washington has not succeeded—and will not succeed—in playing the China card in the Pacific Ocean against the Soviet Union, and, you know, some people in the United States have long been plotting such plans.

And there's another point that may be noted: In China, they cannot fail to note, and they are noting, the danger of a steady escalation of military preparations by the imperialist states in the Pacific Ocean region.

If you turn the pages of *Renmin Ribao*, the organ of the CPC Central Committee, the leading Chinese newspaper, you can see that it has more than once, and with complete justification, drawn attention to such facts as the increase in Pentagon activity in the Pacific Ocean and the creation of military bases from Japan to Australia, noting the U.S.' attempts, by interfering in the internal affairs of the Philippines, to prevent the liquidation of their own bases on its territory, and the White House's pressure on the New Zealand Government which prohibited vessels carrying nuclear weapons from calling at the country's ports, and so on.

[Andrianov] Well, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, you went to China recently and of course you could not have failed to pay attention to the fact that the Chinese press also carried critical remarks about Soviet policy. We are accused, among other things, of hegemonistic aspirations in the Asia-Pacific region, and negative pronouncements are being made about the Soviet Union's policy in Afghanistan.

[Kornilov] That is indeed so, Boris Vasiliyevich, you are quite right. Differences remain between our country and China in approaches to a number of international problems. That is a fact, but it is important to talk about something quite different. The fact that positions do not coincide should not be an obstacle to the development of cooperation and the full normalization of bilateral relations. Our country is in favor of good-neighborliness and friendship with China, in the name of the interests of peace and socialism. And in Beijing, too—and I convinced myself of this while I was there—they are also

calling for an improvement in relations with our country, seeing in this an important contribution to the cause of improving the situation both in Asia and in the world as a whole.

[Agayants] Among the events abroad which have drawn the attention of the world's press, and not only of that, one should perhaps mention the pre-election campaign in South Korea. As is known, it got underway at the very beginning of this week. The duration of this marathon in terms of time has been established — exactly 1 month. The finishing date has also been arranged — 16 December, when it is planned to hold direct general presidential elections. Incidentally, they will be taking place in South Korea for the first time in the last 16 years. So for that country they will be an unusual event. Whoever wins the election will replace the present South Korean ruler, Chon Tu-hwan. His authority, I will remind you, expires on 25 February next year, and he will obliged to abandon the office of head of state. And it is with this kind of changing of the guard, as it were, that the leaders of the bourgeois opposition are linking their considerable hopes. They are hoping that it will be they who will get the votes of all those who are dissatisfied with the present Seoul regime and its rulers.

[Andrianov] To date, as far as is known, seven candidates have joined in the struggle for the president's chair. But, as they believe in Seoul, in particular, the chances for each of them are by no means equal. If one resorts to sports terminology, then one may say that they are appearing at different weight categories. Nevertheless, of the seven candidates, three stand out as the more realistic rivals for the top prize. Such arithmetic, if you will pardon the expression, represents, in my view, to some extent, although not completely, the various strengths in the pre-election campaign which has just begun.

Who are those that make up this threesome? First of all, one should name No Tae-u. He is the leader of the ruling party which calls itself the Democratic Justice Party, and he is its candidate. In short, No Tae-u represents the military regime, for the present South Korean rulers are, basically, ex-military, and, to put it figuratively, you can see their army uniforms through their civilian clothes. And No Tae-u himself is a retired general. What's more, this person is a personal protege of Chon Tu-hwan's. And this one fact alone tells us quite a lot. First and foremost, it shows that those who currently rule in Seoul do not wish to give up power. They wish only for some one from their own ranks to be boss in the Blue House, the residence of the head of state. The Seoul authorities are making maximum efforts to strengthen their candidate's positions. To this end, they have mobilized all the official administrative apparatus and the mass media which is under governmental control. Furthermore one shouldn't forget that it is the military, the secret police and the police who remain the buttress of the political system and authority of the current president.

[Kornilov] Nevertheless, Boris Vasilyevich, foreign observers in South Korea are inclined to think that the forces of the opposition, in terms of their mass nature, look more solid than those who stand on the side of the present powers that be. After all, even 6 months ago, Chon Tu-hwan didn't even want to bear of direct presidential elections, claiming that they could lead to a national split. But last summer, powerful waves of demonstrations by broad sections of the population swept across the country. They demanded the elimination of the dictatorship, that the Constitution be changed and that democratic transformations be instigated. So that the current pre-election campaign has become possible, I think, as a result of the growing pressure of the anti-government forces of the opposition movement in the country.

[Andrianov] There is no contesting that in terms of its numbers, the opposition camp does, of course, appear quite impressive. But, to its cost, there is no unity within it. Even a few weeks ago, the Reunification Democratic Party represented the main organized force of the opposition movement. But its leader, Kim Young-sam was in no way able to reach agreement with another figure of this same party, Kim Tae-chung, on putting forward a single candidate from the opposition in the presidential elections. And so, 10 days ago, almost on the very eve of the start of the pre-election campaign, Kim Tae-chung set up his own Peace and Democracy Party. It was formed out of his supporters who had left the ranks of the Reunification Democratic Party. This split led to each of these opposition parties putting forward its own candidate. Now it turns out that at the same time two representatives of the anti-government camp will fight in the elections against No Tae-u and, simultaneously, against each other.

[Agayants] But a number of people among the most experienced observers in Seoul fully allow the possibility that the Chon Tu-hwan government had earlier foreseen the likelihood of a split in the opposition, taking into account the ancient rivalry between the two Kims, in the battle for the post of president. After all, their marriage of convenience—so to speak—had been contracted after Chon Tu-hwan came to power. The struggle against him temporarily united the two opposition leaders but, on the threshold of the election campaign, their personal ambitions again came to the fore. Moreover, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Young-sam are natives of different provinces where the regional clans have long been at odds with each other. To a significant degree, this aggravates the contradictions between the two representatives of the opposition, who are moving further and further apart.

[Andrianov] It has even gone as far as direct clashes between the supporters of the two Kims. This is what happened in the town of Kwangju when Kim Young-sam arrived there for a pre-election meeting. The unrest which broke out there led to acts of violence, and the Seoul authorities didn't miss the opportunity of making

use of this, setting police forces in action under the pretext of restoring order. But Chon Tu-hwan rushed to place the blame for what had taken place on the opposition presidential candidates, thus seeking to discredit them as political figures aspiring to the high post of head of state.

Over the past few weeks, participants in the opposition movement have been demanding the retirement of the present Seoul cabinet and the creation of a government in which all the political forces of South Korea should be represented. Only it, in the view of the opposition, can ensure the free expression of the will of the people at the elections. Chon Tu-hwan categorically rejects such a demand. And the police ruthlessly suppress those demonstrations in which it is time and again put forward. The Seoul authorities also resort to naked violence against those who take part in protest demonstrations against the candidature of No Tae-u, seeking to obtain his refusal to stand in the elections.

[Kornilov] The South Korean conservatives are preparing in their own way to reply to possible accusations by the opposition. One cannot fail, for example, to pay attention to the fact that arrantly reactionary circles have now acutely stepped up their activity. In particular, the so-called Federation of National Security and National Salvation was formed in South Korea a month ago. It set the aim of eliminating all the democratic forces in the country. This federation is headed by Chong Il-kwon, the former chairman of the South Korean parliament as far back as the dictator Pak Chong-hui. He called for the creation of a nation-wide movement against the supporters of democracy, who it is claimed—act under incitement by the communists, in so far as all leftist forces are linked with North Korea.

[Andrianov] By and large, the picture of the pre-election campaign in South Korea appears really quite complex. A clear favorite among the candidates for the post of president is lacking. There is a split in the anti-government camp. This is a serious liability for the opposition forces which, naturally, will weaken their influence on the outcome of the forthcoming elections. And no one can predict how the military circles of the Seoul regime will behave. It is true that in the new Constitution of South Korea there is a paragraph which timidly calls on the military to restrain themselves from intervening in political affairs. But what if they pay no heed to this appeal? So that at present, there are barely any grounds for asserting with complete confidence that the present hints at the need for liberalization in South Korea will become the start for implementing the real democratic attitudes demonstrated by broad sections of the population of this country over the past few months.

[Agayants] To summarize what has been said today at this roundtable, one ought in my view to stress the following: As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his speech at the conference in the Central Committee of our party on Friday 20 November, taking a course toward restructuring, via an active domestic policy, we have also entered upon an enterprising foreign policy, and have given the whole world community a powerful stimulus to consider the destiny of the world, social choice, and the character of international relations.

Yes, humanity is living through a difficult and dramatic time. But it has a store of durability which makes it possible not merely to survive but also to learn how to live in a new civilized world; in other words—to live without knowing the fear of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and to live under conditions of freedom and democracy when the highest yardstick of everything will be the well-being of the individual and the maximum opening-up of the possibilities of the human personality. But this demands an unyielding and selfless struggle against the foe common to all—the threat of universal destruction. For this reason, the mobilization of potential for common sense, partnership and reasons, which exists in the world is important today as never before.

On this we shall end our broadcast. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

PRAVDA Review of Week's International Events

PM231124 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

["International Review" Column by Tomas Kolesnichenko]

[Text] On the Eve [subhead]

It would be no exaggeration to say that our planet is now living in expectation of the third meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan, which will begin in 2 weeks. Moreover, attitudes toward the upcoming meeting are in practice already the touchstone verifying the political positions, sympathies, and antipathies of the mass news media and various statesmen and public figures.

Talks are not the sidewalk of Nevskiy Prospekt, but a very complex, painstaking process that is not without disruptions and even drama. For instance, just last week, "at the last minute," as the saying goes, the U.S. side in Geneva made an attempt to complicate work on finalizing the text of the treaty on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles. However, intensive, virtually round-the-clock discussions of the difficulties that had arisen eventually resulted in a sensible compromise. The Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles will be ready by the time of the meeting in Washington.

However, much work still lies ahead. As always happens in such cases, during the final stage "technical" problems assume by no means a secondary importance. This is

clearly why the need has arisen for a new meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, which will be held 23-24 November.

M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Washington will be business-like and full. It is planned to sign the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles on 7 December. President Eisenhower once called 7 December the "day of eternal shame" for the United States: Because on that day in 1941 the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor took place. Now that date could become the symbol of the new political thinking in action—for the first time a whole class of nuclear arms will be eliminated and the first real step will be taken along the path of the destruction of all nuclear arsenals.

But that is not the whole of the agenda for the summit talks. The world expects more results from the third meeting between the top Soviet and U.S. leaders, first and foremost on the key question of eliminating the nuclear threat—the question of reducing strategic offensive arms and preventing the placing of weapons in space. Specifically, it is a question of a 50% reduction in strategic offensive arms. It is important to note that the two sides' viewpoints on the question of what should be the basis of a future strategic offensive arms treaty have recently drawn much closer together. The so-called "instructions for the delegations" have been agreed. Chief among them is the reduction of strategic offensive arms together with strict compliance with the ABM Treaty.

We will soon learn how the Soviet-U.S. debates in Washington go. In the meantime, an internal debate has been launched in the U.S. capital. Right-wing forces have started a campaign whose aim is, if not to wreck the summit meeting, at least to turn it into a "dialogue of the deaf." A few examples: former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a contender for the Republican Party nomination for the post of President (remember his "pithy" saying: "There are things more important than peace"?), proposed that the United States stop "...in midstream the process of withdrawing its medium-range missiles from Europe, until such time as major agreements are rapidly reached on strategic and conventional arms reduction."

He is echoed by some of the allies' mass media. "The main trouble with NATO is that the alliance no longer exists," observer R. Owen writes in the UK newspaper *The Times*, suggesting that the signing of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will break up the bloc.

Among the U.S. mass media, the one that"distinguished itself" was *The Wall Street Journal*, which, incidentally, was considered "America's best newspaper" a few years ago. Here is the picture the newspaper paints in the event that the USSR and the United States agree to a 50% cut in strategic missiles and Washington agrees not to deploy an ABM defense for 10 years: "The Russians will, of course, violate it (the treaty—T.K.). They will hide missiles in railroad tunnels or apparently harmless garages." *The Washington Post* publishes, in the form of a paid advertisement, the text of an open letter from some 80 West German politicians, retired soldiers, and so forth, who claim that a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles "will change the military balance in favor of the Warsaw Pact." Such statements, which are, frankly speaking, irresponsible, are "backed up" by all kinds of reports, studies, and so forth. The influential Rand Corporation, whose advice is used by the U.S. Administration, published a report the other day in which, in connection with the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, Western countries are recommended to "propose major unilateral reductions in Soviet forces." The Rand Corporation is utterly refuted by the latest data from the Longon International Institute of Strategic Studies, which indicate an approximately equal military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The attacks on the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles also reflect the open struggle on Capitol Hill, where conservative senators, under the leadership of the notorious J. Helms, are preparing beforehand to wreck the ratification of the treaty, as Senator Cranston stated the other day with open concern, calling on his colleagues not to allow it.

All the same, time is not on the side of those who advocate a deadlock confrontation in the international arena. I do not think it is a coincidence that some of the most zealous opponents of Soviet-U.S. dialogue are now departing from the Washington stage. Recall that the other day saw the official retirement sendoff for U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger. He will go down in history as an example of unbridled militarism. In his time, arms spending in the United States amounted to a sum that will hardly fit on one line—2,000,000,000,000 dollars (2 trillion). As *The Washington Post* writes, "Weinberger is leaving his post muttering 'More, more.'" Only recently he was seeking the adoption of the Trident-2 missile, which could carry 12 warheads, instead of 8 as at present. Each of these warheads is 30 times more powerful than the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. This obsessional man, who is ready to blow up the whole planet, apparently had, according to *The Los Angeles Times*, a mass of "positive qualities." Once, for instance, when Weinberger was on vacation in Maine, "he headed a campaign there to restrict the maximum speed limit in the region." Touching, isn't it? The so-called "Weinberger report," published in Washington in recent days, is not so touching. The purport and nature of the report are reminiscent of the well known "Weinberger letter" which found its way into the press on the day President Reagan left for the first Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, in Geneva. At that time the war minister urged the President to take a tough line at the talks. Now, slamming the door behind him, Weinberger accuses the Soviet Union of creating an SDI!

I suppose he realizes that the course of events can no longer be changed. But he has not given up trying to poison the atmosphere. Habit is second nature. He has accomplices. One of these "figures" is retired Lieutenant General Daniel Graham, leader of the extreme right organization "High Frontier." Another well-known hawk is Paul Ueyrich [as published]. These people are already beating their drums. "If the summit meeting takes place the way it now looks," Graham said the other day, "those of us who support SDI will have no alternative but to oppose the agreement concluded by R. Reagan."

But fortunately it is not these forces that today make the political weather in the United States. All the latest public opinion polls indicate that the majority of Americans support the forthcoming summit meeting and the elimination of a whole class of nuclear missiles. So the new political thinking is already a philosophy of action, of life. It is working. Not only in the United States, but in our European home too. A statement published the other day by the West German Green Party says: "On 7 December 1987 we will draw nearer to the goal whose attainment the participants in the peace movement have been fighting for since 1979. The elimination of medium-range missiles, and also the fact that the USSR and the United States renounce this category of weapons entirely, is a great joy to us, a cause for celebration."

The forthcoming summit meeting reminds us of the responsibility of politicians. In our day, when the human factor is intervening directly in world affairs, only consideration for the realities and for the peoples' will gives politicians long-term support. The Soviet Union's new initiatives and its steps in the sphere of lessening international tension are supported by millions of people throughout the world. As CSSR Premier L. Strougal, who was in Moscow on a visit this week, stated, "The mandate from the Soviet people that M.S. Gorbachev will take to Washington next month will be the Czechoslovak people's mandate too. M.S. Gorbachev will be conducting talks on our behalf and in our interests too." I think these words reflect the opinion of all our allies and people of goodwill on the planet. Diplomacy Abhors a Vacuum [subhead]

One of the most worrying and urgent regional questions is Washington's attitude to the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua. In recent years the Reagan administration has slid increasingly toward direct intervention in that small Central American country which has "dared" to live by its own laws, without submitting to U.S. diktat.

Aware of the dangerous consequences that could result from a direct U.S. invasion of Nicaragua, the presidents of five Central American countries (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras) agreed on a plan for establishing peace in the region in Guatemala in August of this year. The idea of a political settlement began to be put into practice actively by the Nicaraguan Government. The opposition was given the full right of speech, a national reconciliation commission was created, a unilateral 30-day cease-fire was announced, and so forth.

The paradox is that the more actively and scrupulously Managua fulfilled the requirements of the plan, which had formerly been put forward by Washington too, the more displeasure it caused in the U.S. capital. No wonder! After all, what Washington wants is not dialogue with the Sandinistas, but their complete removal from power. Therefore the events played out on the Potomac last week would be tragicomical, if they did not reflect the dangerous, tough line of the Reagan administration.

This is what happened: Arriving in Washington for a session of the OAS General Assembly, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega put forward a new initiative on ending hostilities between the Sandinistas and contra groupings from 5 December through 5 January. During that period the contras should lay down their arms and become involved in the country's political life as the opposition. It is proposed that an international commission observe this process. D. Ortega expressed readiness to discuss other proposals aimed at a genuine settlement of the Nicaragua situation.

In Washington's corridors of power the Nicaraguan leader's appeals came up against a wall of cold alienation. The picture created was one that seemed to have been drawn from the life by former leading State Department expert on the region, Wayne Smith. In the latest issue of the journal *Foreign Policy*, he noted: "The U.S. Administration is in the grip of some kind of obsession about Nicaragua. It has quite unnecessarily entangled itself and the country in a net of contradictory statements, changing explanations, and shameful deception. It is time for Congress to stop this madness before the administration's policy drags the country into a storm it will not be able to get out of without tragic bloodshed and ignominious dishonor."

Congress at last intervened. James Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives (let us note that he is a Democrat), met with President Ortega and Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, chairman of the Nicaraguan National Reconciliation Commission (himself an anti-Sandinista). Not only met with them, but also expressed readiness to give assistance in talks connected with the implementation of the Guatemala accords and the cease-fire in Nicaragua.

The White House and the State Department thundered against the speaker. But he, for his part, proved not easily intimidated. "On Monday Speaker of the House of Representatives James Wright and Secretary of State Shultz yelled at each other in the White House," the well known NBC anchorman T. Brokaw reported in a newscast. The authoritative press also approved Wright's

initiative. "Speaker of State"—that is how *The New York Times* headed its editorial. "Diplomacy abhors a vacuum," the article says. "The administration deserved what it got."

Nor did J. Wright's talk with President Reagan defuse the situation. Meeting with journalists after this talk, the congressman once again publicly expressed doubt about the reasonableness of the White House course. He said that the administration, "with its abuse, lectures, public derision, and refusal to meet with representatives of the Central American countries, sometimes creates the impression that it regards the people of Central America as inferior."

On this basis it is, of course, hard to achieve peace in the region. That is why the "intervention" of Congress takes on a key role, in my view. Much, very much depends on how events on Capitol Hill subsequently develop.

President Ortega the other day particularly stressed in his speech that if the U.S. Congress approves the granting of $270 million in financial aid to the contras, Nicaragua will regard this step as a declaration of war and will be forced to impose martial law. That will naturally lead to the ending of dialogue with the opposition. So if official Washington is really committed, as it has claimed repeatedly, in "developing the process of democracy" in Nicaragua, "pluralism," and so forth, it has an opportunity to demonstrate this commitment in its actions, including direct talks with Nicaragua.

It is very important for Washington at last to realize that the path of military interference in Nicaragua is futile. If it grasps this fact, then we can expect progress. If not, then Nicaragua will remain a "hot spot" on the planet until such time as the United States leaves that country and its people in peace.

Kashlev Notes Progress at CSCE Meeting

LD202204 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1504 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Vienna, 20 Nov (TASS)—A plenary meeting took place here today at the meeting of CSCE member states in which the the state of affairs at the Vienna forum was discussed. Yu. B. Kashlev, USSR Ambassador and head of the USSR delegation, while noting certain progress in military and political matters, pointed out that a number of Western delegations have taken an exceedingly unconstructive stance on humanitarian issues. He appealed for the abandonment of the strategy of prolonging the meeting and for the start of agreement the text of the final document, as well as on the essence of those all-European measures in the military, economic, scientific, and other fields that must be taken in the aftermath of the Vienna meeting.

The head of the Soviet delegation stressed that the proposal about holding a conference on humanitarian matters in Moscow is of special importance in the context of the development of the all-European process.

The USSR delegation also held a press conference today. It was dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the beginning in the hall of "Dipoli" near Helsinki of the consultations on preparing the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Petrovskiy Meets WPC's Chandar in New York

LD212206 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 21 TASS—A meeting between Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, and a delegation of the World Peace Council led by its President Romesh Chandra was held here. During the talk the sides pointed to the importance of the coming Soviet-U.S. summit and noted a powerful positive influence of the progress at the talks on nuclear disarmament on stepped-up activities of democratic peace movements.

UN Declaration on Non-Use of Force Praised

LD201940 Moscow TASS in English 1522 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly has adopted a document of immense political importance: A declaration on enhancing the effectiveness of renunciation of a threat or use of force in international relations.

Eleven years of discussions in U.N. specialized committees and at numerous sessions of the General Assembly are over. It must be recalled that the proposal to conclude a world treaty on non-use of force in international relations was put on the agenda of the 31st session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1976 on the initiative of the Soviet Union.

Over the years of discussion, the draft treaty with its compulsory legal provisions has undergone changes, turning in the end into a declaration which should be undoubtedly evaluated as a timely and necessary step on the way to a safer world.

The implementation of the principles recorded in the declaration would promote the formation of a comprehensive system of international security. these principles unequivocally warn the countries against attempts to seek the attainment of their goals through a threat or use of force. The principles direct one to taking effective measures to avert the threat of any armed conflicts, the

threat of the use of nuclear weapons, to prevent an arms race in outer space, to end the arms race on earth, and to seek general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The provisions set in the 33 points of the declaration were suggested in this or that form and in this or that scope at various international forums by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The principles are proclaimed in the Delhi Declaration, in the statements of the six-country group — by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweeden — and in the proposals on the establishment of nuclear-free zones and nuclear-free corridors in Europe, in the Indian, Pacific and Atlantic Ocean areas.

A good declaration which accords with the spirit of the times and with the interests of the peoples of the whole world has been adopted.

But in the world, there still remain seats of tension, areas of armed conflicts, and regions where the threat of force persists overtly or covertly. The point now is, in implementation of the provisions of the U.N. document, to take concrete steps towards ensuring peace and security.

UN Committee Adopts Right-To-Life Resolution

LD211659 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] New York November 21 TASS—The Third Committee (Social, humanitarian and cultural issues) of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session voted overwhelmingly to adopt a draft resolution confirming man's basic right — the right to life. Only ten delegations, among them the United States and its closest NATO allies, cast a negative vote on this document which emphasizes that ensuring the right to life is an indispensable condition for the realization of the entire complex of economic, social, cultural as well as civil and political rights.

The draft resolution urgest he world community to take every effort to promote peace, remove the mounting threat of war, particularly nuclear war, restrain the arms race and achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control. The world without nuclear weapons and violence would open up ample opportunities for joint efforts by all nations to come to grips with urgent humanitarian problems, develop cooperation in the field of science, education, medicine, art and in other areas, thus ensuring the necessary conditions for a harmonious development of the personality, the draft says.

The document, which was proposed by the delegations of socialist and non-aligned countries, will be submitted to the consideration of the U.N. General Assembly.

Antonov Meets Customs Cooperation Official

LD202230 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—Alexey Antonov, a deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Glenn Dickerson, secretary-general of the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC), who is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government's Main State Customs Administration.

They exchanged opinions on developing business contacts between the Soviet customs service and the CCC in the light of this country's expanding foreign economic relations.

United States & Canada

Reportage on Shultz-Shevardnadze Meeting

Confirmed by Gerasimov

LD201224 Moscow World Service in English 1200 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] In an interview for Radio Moscow, a representative of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Gennadiy Gerasimov, has confirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and America's Secretary of State George Shultz will meet in Geneva on Monday and Tuesday. This is to complete work on the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles and also to discuss questions connected with the preparing an official visit of the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the United States next month.

Glazunov Previews Meeting

LD201445 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Viktor Glazunov Commentary]

[Text] It's been announced that the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, and the United States secretary of state, George Shultz, will have another meeting in Geneva next week. Our Political Observer Viktor Glazunov makes this comment, and here is what he writes:

The Soviet-American dialogue has become unusually dynamic. This will be the fourth meeting of the two ministers in the past (?4) months and that shows the earnest intentions of the two sides to reach understanding, which is not so easy to do. The fresh dialogue of the two ministers is linked directly with the preparations for the Soviet-American summit in Washington in December. At that summit a treaty is to be signed abolishing two classes of nuclear missiles, of medium and shorter range. Further milestones are to be also outlined along the path toward nuclear disarmament. The two leaders will discuss reducing by half the basic class of nuclear armaments, strategic missiles, within the context of observing the anti-ballistic missile or ABM Treaty.

The priorities are grand and require big efforts. At the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms Soviet and American experts have lately been working overtime, but successfully as everything seems to indicate. At their meeting, also in Geneva, the Soviet foreign minister and the United States secretary of state are to complete work on the treaty to scrap medium- and shorter-range missiles as well as to discuss issues related to preparations for the official visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States.

Seen as an image, the path from Moscow to Washington lies through Geneva. The two ministers are to give the green light at the Geneva stopover and there are clear signs that light will be given and another Soviet-American summit will take place. There is every reason to hope that at the summit a breakthrough will be made on disarmament. It's true, though, that the first treaty to be signed provides for eliminating only 4% of nuclear arsenals, but that must become the beginning of a peaceful chain reaction. The Washington summit should take care of further progress on a larger scale along the path of nuclear disarmament. To lay the foundation for drafting another treaty, about reducing the strategic armaments by half with no arms to be put into outer space, is the idea of the talks, so that this new treaty can be signed at another Soviet-American summit in Moscow.

Arrivals Expected 22 Nov

LD220743 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] USSR Foreign Minister Comrade Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz are expected to arrive in Geneva today. They will hold meetings there on 23 and 24 November to complete work on a treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles. They will also discuss matters connected with preparations for Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's official visit to the United States.

Shevardnadze Departs

LD221502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow today for Geneva where he will meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

At the airport he was seen off by Comrade Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and by other officials.

Arrival Statement Noted

LD221850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva, 22 Nov (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, arrived here today from Moscow. By mutual accord he is to meet U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with the aim of completing work on a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles, as well as to discuss the issues linked to preparing the official visit of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the United States next month.

On arrival in Geneva, Eduard Shevardnadze made the following statement: Today, on the threshold of a new Soviet-U.S. summit, we recall with satisfaction that Geneva was the location for the first meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

It became a significant milestone on the road to normalization and alignment of relations between the USSR and the United States and provided a start for a broad and constructive political dialogue.

The sources of the Soviet-U.S. accord on medium- and shorter-range missiles also appeared in Geneva.

We see a good omen in the fact that the concluding, and thus the most crucial, talks linked to preparing Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States are taking place in Geneva.

The Soviet delegation has arrived here in the firm confidence that during the talks with the U.S. delegation, headed by Shultz, the secretary of state, all questions concerning the final working out of an agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear means will be resolved. We will certainly arrive at major, without any exaggeration, historic results. The time is near when no nuclear missiles of the two classes will remain in Europe and throughout the world.

We are approaching the upcoming talks in an exceptionally responsible way and we are counting upon constructive cooperation from our U.S. partners.

The spirit of Geneva inspires us.

I would like to express to the government of Switzerland and to the cantonal and city authorities of Geneva our gratitude for the hospitality and for the creation of excellent conditions for the Soviet-U.S. talks.

I wish peace and prosperity to the inhabitants of Geneva and to all citizens of Switzerland.

Shultz on Progress of Talks

LD222242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2212 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Washington, 23 Nov (TASS)—The work on the Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles has been "practically completed," George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, told journalists on the way to Geneva where he will meet Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, to complete the drawing up of the treaty on medium-range missiles and also to examine questions connected with the preparation of the official visit to the United States by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

As Shultz stressed, "an agreement has been reached on all basic elements," and it remains only to agree on "some working details" of the future agreement.

The secretary of state noted that all problems connected with procedures for verifying [kontrol] the observance of a treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles have in effect been resolved. "We practically have good monitoring [proverka] procedures in hand," he stated.

According to Shultz, the verification [kontrol] procedures discussed in the course of the talks on medium-range missiles will serve as a starting-point in the discussion of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on reducing the arsenals of strategic offensive weapons by 50%. The head of the U.S. foreign policy department expressed the opinion that such an agreement could be reached and ratified as early as next year.

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker, speaking on an ABC television program on Sunday, expressed the conviction that all remaining issues concerning a treaty on scrapping medium- and shorter-range weapons will be resolved at the meeting of the Soviet and U.S. ministers of foreign affairs in Geneva. He stated, however, that the Washington administration "may well" refuse to sign this agreement at the forthcoming summit meeting in Washington in December if all the details connected with the monitoring [proverka] measures have not been worked out fully. But "I do not think this will happen," Baker added.

Shultz Arrival Statement

LD222341 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2310 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva, 23 Nov (TASS)—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived here today. In a statement at the airport he said that it is not the first time Geneva has been the setting for important meetings between U.S. and USSR statesmen. The most important was the summit between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Prior to this the ministers of foreign affairs of both countries met here too, in January, 1985, which was the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons.

This time, said the U.S. secretary of state, I have come to the meeting with Minister Eduard Shevardnadze with the aim of completing work on the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles, which is almost ready, and to discuss other issues that will figure in the summit between President Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev in Washington in 2 weeks. According to Shultz, the U.S. delegation intends to work seriously to guarantee the success of this and subsequent meetings.

Opening of Talks Reported

LD230949 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva November 23 TASS—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz began talks here today.

PRAVDA Polls U.S. Senators on INF Treaty

PM201233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan and TASS correspondent I. Ignatyev article: "Duty to History. U.S. Senators' Opinions on the Agreement on Medium- and Shorter-Range Missiles"]

[Text] Washington, Nov—It would be no exaggeration to say that nowadays the U.S. capital is living in expectation of a major international event—the signing of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles. This is a constant topic on newspaper pages and television screens. Correspondents are interviewing leading specialists in the disarmament sphere. Numerous commentaries are published, at times offering a profound and serious analysis of the problem, at other times containing propaganda attacks against the expected agreement.

It would, of course, be a mistake to paint a picture of the present moods in U.S. political circles using only roseate hues. No, attitudes toward the forthcoming agreement here are ambiguous. The very history of international relations, especially over the last few years, forces observers to be cautious and restrained in their forecasts, bearing in mind primarily the obvious fact that there are very many powerful opponents of disarmament on this side of the ocean. Their names and positions are well known. Even they themselves deem it unnecessary to conceal their negative attitude toward the accord reached between U.S. and USSR leaders regarding the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles. Not only do they not conceal it, but they are also making considerable efforts to thwart the signing of this agreement at the last moment.

But what is the atmosphere on Washington's Capitol Hill? It is here, in the U.S. Congress and its upper house, that the U.S. side's last word on the agreement's fate will be said. Under the U.S. Constitution, the upper house of Congress is empowered to approve or reject international agreements signed by the President. The ratification of any treaty requires support from at least 67 senators (two-thirds of the total of 100). Just 34 votes are sufficient for failure.

While speaking optimistically about the present prospects of ratification, local political commentators do not fully guarantee it. Why? In an attempt to obtain an explanation, we addressed senators and their advisers. This poll produced replies from 86 of the 100 members of the upper house of Congress or from their official spokesmen. Some either refused to answer or gave evasive replies.

Let us jump ahead for a moment and talk about the main conclusion to be drawn from the answers we received: On the whole, the agreement enjoys considerable support on Capitol Hill and, to all appearances, has a good chance of being ratified. Nonetheless, the administration will not find it all that easy to secure ratification. It can be assumed that the Senate debate will take some considerable time and will be marked by sharp clashes of views.

This is indicated by the mood of the Senate leadership. Democratic Majority Leader R. Byrd, having declared in particular that this agreement would "lead to the global elimination of an entire class of nuclear weapons—something hitherto unknown in the history of arms control," nonetheless said: "Prior to consenting to ratification, many senators, including myself, would like to be convinced of the proper solution to questions like monitoring, support from the NATO allies, the treaty's consequences for our military policy in Europe, and the linkage between these problems and progress in other spheres of the Geneva arms control talks." In any case, Byrd "warned," the Senate has no intention of "rubber-stamping" the agreement.

A similar assessment was provided by Republican leader R. Dole. "I do not believe," he declared, "that the agreement will be submitted for discussion by the full Senate at the very beginning of next year. This will be preceded by very lengthy hearings in committee. I agree in principle with the President that this is a good treaty. But some questions are inevitable, including monitoring conditions."

Democratic deputy leader A. Cranston believes that "problems could arise" during the debate: "It is very important to take this step in the direction of curbing the arms race. In all likelihood, however, some 15-20 extreme conservative Republicans in the Senate would challenge the treaty directly. In my opinion, there are also some who, while refraining from direct attacks and on the pretext of improving the agreement, could propose various conditions and amendments which would in essence signify its death."

Touching on the "potentially serious problems of ratification," Republican R. Lugar, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, noted: "There are a number of senators, both Republicans and Democrats, who are against any accord with the USSR. I am inclined to support this agreement but, like others, I would like to see the final text. On the whole, however, I believe that this is good for the United States."

The stance taken by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—the first stage in the process of examining the agreement—is of key importance. Committee Chairman Democrat C. Pell declared: "The task of those who support the agreement is to prove that its implementation is monitorable and that it is a good treaty corresponding with USSR and U.S. interests. I will firmly back its ratification." An equally important role will be played by the approach of the Senate Armed Services Committee headed by the Democrat S. Nunn, who is considered to hold conservative views. His office told us

that the senator views the agreement as "a positive step toward arms reduction." But they went on to add: "The agreement must be viewed in a broader context because of the existing imbalance in conventional arms in Europe."

There was enthusiastic response to the accord that is being elaborated from Senators B. Adams, L. Bentsen, D. Bumpers, B. Bradley, K. Conrad, P. Leahy, G. Mitchell, P. Simon, and a number of others. Senator T. Harkin, for example, declared: "I welcome the first step toward a sensible nuclear policy. The present administration has wasted many opportunities to reduce nuclear arsenals. It refused to halt the buildup of first-strike weapons or to accept the offer from the Soviet Union in refraining from nuclear tests for 18 months. I hope that the agreement now being prepared will be the beginning of the curbing of the arms race." According to D. Boren, he feels optimistic about the conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles and would like to believe that it "will provide a basis for improving and strengthening relations between our two countries."

The accord on medium-range missiles was described as "a major positive development at the arms control talks" by Senator C. Bond: "This is the first time," he said, "that the USSR and the United States have found themselves in a position to progress toward real reduction of nuclear arsenals. Even though the agreement affects only a small percentage of the total number of warheads owned by the two sides, it is an important first step toward the achievement of much greater progress in the future."

We have already mentioned that 14 senators did not reply to our poll. Of those who did express their opinion, 31 senators supported the agreement on medium- and shorter-range missiles. Only three bluntly declared a categorical rejection of the agreement. "The agreement could have a destabilizing effect in Europe," Senator C. Hecht declared, "where the Soviet bloc has a fivefold superiority in conventional arms." He was seconded by Senator J. Helms: "Bearing in mind the Soviets' record on treaty violations, we must assume that they would seek any opportunity to violate this agreement as well." "It is dangerous to conclude an agreement with the Soviets owing to their nonobservance of treaties," Senator S. Symms believes. "For agreements to be effective, the Soviets must renounce Marxism and their goal of attaining world domination."

The largest block of legislators which, to judge by everything, will have a decisive influence on the outcome of the ratification process, is made up of those who have either not yet determined their final stance or are "in favor," but subject to substantial reservations. According to our calculations, there are at least 34 senators in this category. "Senator Packwood is refraining from opposing or supporting the agreement until such time as he has accurate knowledge of its provisions," we were told, for example, by a spokesman for the legislator from Oregon. "In view of the importance of the question, the senator would first like to study the final document before making up his mind," one of Senator T. Cochran's aides noted.

The elaboration of the agreement is in its final stage. It is obvious to many people here that it will become the first stone to be laid in the foundations of measures to terminate the nuclear arms race and primarily to reduce strategic offensive weapons by 50% in conditions in which the ABM Treaty is maintained. But something else is also clear: A refusal by the Senate to ratify the agreement would mean wrecking the entire process of arms control, which has been given a powerful fillip now. To prevent this from happening and to justify the hopes of the peoples, who are tired of the nuclear nightmare, would mean living up to history's demands.

Officials Comment on U.S. CW Plant Visit

LD211604 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Tooele, Utah, 21 Nov (TASS)—TASS correspondent Vladislav Orlov reports:

A red-hot cylinder slowly slides out from a fire-spitting furnace on a metal conveyor. Just a little while back it was filled with a whole ton of highly toxic war gas. Now, after special treatment, the container is no more dangerous than an empty gasoline can.

The specially designed furnace is one of the installations at the experimental industrial facility for chemical weapons destruction at the U.S. military base in Tooele, shown on Friday to a delegation of Soviet experts and diplomats. The complex is fitted out with modern equipment, which makes it possible to maintain the necessary level of safety for the personnel at the base, where the complicated and dangerous technology of war gases destruction is being developed.

The guests were familiarized with a long-term program of destruction of chemical weapons stocks, calculated until 1994. It envisages the construction of several special enterprises, the largest of which will be sited outside the main territory of the country, on the Pacific island of Johnston.

However, does this mean that the United States has set a course of resolutely rejecting chemical weapons as a means of armed struggle? Serious doubts about this arose in the minds of both the Soviet delegation and the numerous journalists accompanying it. Remarks by U.S. military and diplomats during the visit and, above all, facts, show that actually the United States is preparing not for chemical disarmament but for modernization of its arsenals of "silent death." It was confirmed, for instance, that mass manufacture of binary chemical munitions—a much more refined and dangerous weapon of mass destruction—will start in the United States in the immediate future, probably as early as 17 December

this year. The perfidy of the binary variety of chemical weapons lies in the fact that it is much easier to store and, consequently, to conceal from possible international inspection.

The negotiations taking place in Geneva on this issue have entered the final stage; a realistic hope for signing an appropriate convention as early as next year has appeared. Many of the document's principle provisions have been agreed upon. It is now a question of political decision by the leading countries of the West, the kind of decision the leadership of the Soviet Union has adopted in undertaking henceforth not to manufacture chemical weapons and to promote in every way their everlasting eradication from the face of our planet.

But in the course of a joint Soviet-U.S. news conference on the results of the visit to the Tooele base, M. Friedersdorf, head of the U.S. delegation to the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, emphatically expressed his pessimism regarding the possibility of concluding an international agreement on chemical weapons. Moreover, in the heat of polemics with the journalists the U.S. envoy made the startling statement that the convention should not envisage a ban on binary weapons, which, allegedly, the United States needs as a "means of deterrence" and a "trump card" at negotiations with the Soviet Union.

M. Friedersdorf, though, tried to alleviate somehow the extremely unpleasant impression he made on those present, and his sides maintained later that the ambassador was misunderstood.

"In general, we evaluate positively our visit to Tooele," Major General R.F. Razuvayev, head of the Soviet military facility in Shikhany, said in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. "It was similar to the showing of types of chemical ammunition of the USSR Armed Forces that took place 6 weeks ago, and doubtless has become yet another step toward creating an atmosphere of trust between our two countries.

"During those exchanges, however, a difference in principle between intentions of the two countries showed itself. Being a military man I am utterly confused by the U.S. position. How can one hold talks on banning chemical weapons and, at the same time, develop the binary program? What is the point of far-fetched arguments regarding the dimensions of the two countries' arsenals if the USSR has expressed its preparedness to liquidate all of its chemical battle reserves? I am confident that mankind is striving to eliminate chemical weapons. There is the corresponding technology for this. It is now up to the U.S. side."

Moscow TV Reports on Visit

LD212204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Nov 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A Soviet delegation's visit to a U.S. military base has ended:

[Correspondent V. Zvyagin, from Tooele, Utah, identified by caption] This area, situated several dozen miles south of Salt Lake City, Utah's capital, is a closed, secret zone. The United States largest chemical ammunition depot, one of nine across the country, covers a considerable area here in the picturesque mountains and deep lakes near the small town of Tooele. [video shows the base and surroundings; armed guard at gate]

A group of Soviet experts and diplomats headed by Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, the Soviet Union's representative at the Geneva disarmament talks, has arrived on a 2-day visit to the Tooele chemical complex at the U.S. Government's invitation. Our delegation has been invited in response to the visit by a large group of participants in the Geneva disarmament talks and representatives of the United Nations and observer states to the closed Soviet military facility in Shikhany this October.

It is generally acknowledged that both that visit and the broad exchange of views between U.S. and Soviet officials on chemical weapons problems represented a new and important step toward reinforcing trust.

The Soviet delegation was shown samples of U.S. chemical weapons, some of which have been stored in the depots here for 40 or 50 years. The chemical ammunition includes giant airborne bombs, artillery shells, and small mines.

The stationary complex in Tooele also includes an experimental installation for destroying chemical ammunition. Our hosts assured us that strict control is maintained over all the processes as well as over environmental protection. Incidentally, apart from the purely technical aspect of the meeting in Tooele, there was also another—perhaps the most important—aspect, the political one. This was mentioned both by the exchange participants themselves and by journalists from many countries. After all, the ultimate objective of the current talks process in Geneva, within the broad framework of which the visit to Tooele took place, should be the signing of an international convention banning chemical weapons forever.

[Begin Yu. Nazarkin recording, identified by caption] Some of our partners in the talks do not want to conclude a convention but to continue producing chemical weapons. Primarily, I have in mind the beginning of production of binary weapons, or the binary program, the practical implementation of which begins here in the United States on 17 December. It is now particularly important to create a favorable atmosphere at the talks because they are at a crucial, I would say, concluding stage, with virtually all the fundamental issues resolved. [end recording]

PRAVDA Notes Riga Protests Against U.S.

PM201426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 87 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA correspondent O. Meshkov report: "We Chose Our Own Fate"]

[Text] Riga—For the third time this year our enemies across the ocean, exploiting so-called defenders of rights, are flagrantly interfering in the Latvian people's affairs, interpreting their history wrongly and directly falsifying it. The provocations of 14 June and 23 August ended in failure.

Now, 18 November. As is well known, Senator Donald Riegle submitted a resolution to the upper chamber of the U.S. Congress, full of anti-Soviet fabrications and calling on the Latvians publicly to commemorate on that day the 69th anniversary of the formation of independent bourgeois Latvia. The senators approved the resolution.

Mass indoctrination of public opinion by long tried means began: The Western radio stations were brought into action. Indications of times and places of demonstrations and protest rallies against the affiliation of Latvia to the USSR were given. Radio Free Europe, congratulating its Latvian listeners on the holiday, recalled once again, not without glee, that J. Matlock, U.S. ambassador to Moscow, refused to receive a delegation from the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, which had been instructed to convey the text of a statement by the republic's supreme organ of power condemning U.S. interference in Soviet Latvia's internal affairs. Nor did the Voice of America keep out of it: It reported that a ceremony was held in Washington in honor of the noteworthy date. True, only... 20 people took part.

Yes, the politickers would like to play the "Latvian card" at the time of the forthcoming talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. A mighty, angry answer to this could be heard at the numerous rallies held in labor collectives and educational institutions in the republic.

When 18 November came, it was an ordinary working day. On the construction site of a 16-story apartment block, I met A. Gabel, team leader of a comprehensive team of the Rigastroy Trust.

"You see, the whole wall is covered with certificates of honor," the team leader said when we went into the trailer to talk. "We have 30 people in the team—people of all kinds of nationalities, but we work and live like one big family. Today, after work, I'm going to a city rally. We Latvians must say clearly what we think about our life and fate and about the provocateurs."

At branch no 2 of the "Latviya" Sewn Goods Production Association, I talked with chalk marker E. Kruze, who has worked here for decades.

"It is a tense period for us now," Ezheniya Antonovna said, "we have gone over to self-financing, which means we have to ensure that our products please the consumers. But that's right, that's why the restructuring was started. What else? I've raised my children. My daughter has graduated from the Latvian State University, and my son studied at the Riga Polytechnical Institute and then went to build roads in Tyumen. As for the provocateurs, I say: It's not up to them to decide how we should live or what holidays we should celebrate. I am indignant to the depths of my soul at their interference in our internal affairs."

...In the afternoon some 10,000 Riga people went to Latvian Red Riflemen's Square. They brought slogans reflecting their mood: "We support and approve the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet statement!", "We demand an end to the U.S. Administration's interference in Soviet Latvia's internal affairs!", "We reject the nationalist elements' claims!"

"Our national pride took us to this rally," A. Klautsen, first secretary of Riga Party Gorkom, said. "Our people's honor was injured and trampled."

G. Krollis, people's artist of the Latvian SSR, came to the microphone:

"I condemn the U.S. Congress' interference in Soviet Latvia's internal affairs. No foreigners, but only the people themselves have the right to choose their fate."

"We chose our path 70 years ago," the voice of former Latvian Red Rifleman P. Grishko declared. "It is Lenin's path, the path that meets the working people's interests..."

The rally unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the Latvian people's will to continue to follow the path of socialist building and strengthen friendship with all the peoples of the Land of the Soviets.

Evening came. The city was quiet. The people of Riga hurried about their business—going home, to visit friends, to the theater. The nationalist elements, sensing the strong air of protest, did not risk making sorties. At the Latvian SSR MVD it was reported that there were no nationalist or anti-Soviet actions in the cities and rayons of the republic. An anonymous person telephoned the city internal affairs administration to say that an explosion was planned at the Freedom monument. Of course, this was not confirmed. The inhabitants of certain apartment blocks found nationalist pamphlets in their mail boxes.

That was about all. The latest provocative act, for which the script was written by the special services across the ocean, suffered total failure.

Sisov on U.S. 'Failure'

LD201550 Moscow TASS in English 1512 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Yuriy Sisov Commentary]

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—TASS Commentator Yuriy Sizov writes:

A provocative bid by the U.S. House of Representatives to urge the people of Soviet Latvia to "celebrate" an anniversary of the installment of a bourgeois dictatorship in that Baltic republic in 1918 ended in utter failure last Wednesday.

A strong protest against clumsy attempts by Washington officialdom to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign republic was voiced at a rally in Riga by more than 10,000 of its inhabitants.

The day of November 18 is not a holiday, but a tragic date in the history of the Latvian people, they said, stressing that the real freedom of the Letts is for ever connected with the Great October Socialist Revolution and the proclamation of the Soviet system of government in Latvia in November 1917. It is then—rather than a year later, as claimed by American law-makers falsifying the facts of history—that the groundwork of Latvian statehood was laid.

But the ill-famed "Baltic card" is still giving Western politicians no rest. They are prepared to give it priority over the resolution of the acutest problems of the times. It is for the sake of the "Baltic card" that they have been urging Soviet citizens to stage anti-Soviet demonstrations and provoking interethnic enmity.

The U.S. congressmen have attempted also to make the so-called "Helsinki 86" group into their banner. But even the group's founder. Linard Grantins, said on Latvian television: "I do not want my compatriots to take part in disorders on November 18. All this provocation is not for the good of the people."

When the farce scripted overseas met with a decisive rebuff from the public, another canard was floated by the *Associated Press*. It issued a report Thursday about mass "rioting", "violent confrontation", "young people breaking through double police cordons and fighting a bloody battle with security forces around Latvia's freedom monument in Riga" and "many injured" in the Latvian capital.

Latvian Interior Minister Bruno Shteynbrik, however, has flatly denied the AP allegations.

Speaking in a TASS interview, he said: "I declare officially that on November 18 not a single attempt at staging a mass anti-Soviet action was registered in the city and not a single person was arrested."

Shteynbrik said that nationalist leaflets had been distributed in some parts of the city, that rumors had been promulgated about a bomb to be exploded outside the freedom monument, and small groups of teen-agers had attempted acts of hooliganism. But all those, he added, had been isolated occurrences.

"So one is amazed at the levity with which the recognized news agency has made use of information supplied by irresponsible and far from objective people," the interior minister said.

The sources quoted by the U.S. wire service in its report included Mikhail Bombin, a 36-year-old resident of Riga. When contacted by a TASS correspondent there, he expressed surprise at the report claiming that arrests had been made near the freedom monument.

"I did not report such facts to Sweden," he said, promising to find out who had distorted his message.

Neither did Bombin see any busloads of arrested Letts.

Likewise, he was surprsied at the report of "clashes" between demonstrators and authorities at the Freedom Monument, which had been attributed by the *Associated Press* to him.

U.S. Budget Deficit Agreement Reported

LD210944 Moscow TASS in English 0911 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Washington November 21 TASS—TASS correspondent Oleg Polyakovskiy reports:

On Friday, the leadership of the U.S. Congress and the White House reached an agreement on cutting by 30.2 billion dollars the deficit of the country's federal budget in the current fiscal year, which began on October 1. As a result of this decision, which is to be approved by both chambers of Congress, the deficit will amount to some 150 billion dollars, according to the lastest estimates, to remain at the level of the last fiscal year.

The agreement was reached following three weeks of intense negotiations on the last day left for them by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act on the gradual elimination of deficits by 1993. This act authorises ceilings on deficits for each year and provides for an automatic reduction of the budget in case they exceed the caps by over 10 billion dollars. The present agreement between Congress and the White House was worked out as an alternative to automatic cuts. It envisages a nine billion hike in taxes (but there will be no increases in the federal income tax), the sale of government property worth several billion dollars and the spending cuts in social and

military programmes. Under the agreement, military spending will amount to 285.4 billion dolars this year, 12 billion down from the sum requested by the administration and five billion down from the sum intended to be set aside by Congress.

Since both chambers failed to approve on time the agreement reached, the provision of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act on an automatic cut of 23 billion dollars from the country's budget went into effect at midnight (0500 GMT Saturday). Congress has ten working days to approve the agreement and arrest an automatic cut in budget spending. Certain doubts are expressed as regard whether the Senate and the House of Representatives will approve the decision of their leadership, since it sparked off considerable opposition on Capitol Hill.

President Reagan said that this agreement was, possibly, not the best deal which could be worked out but this was a good and solid beginning. Even this sentiment of restrained optimism is not shared in the U.S. financial community, considering that 30 billion dollars is too insignificant a deficit reduction against a backdrop of the upheavals of which it was the root cause a month ago—on the days of the stock market crash in the United States and in other capitalist countries. It is exactly this crash that has spurred Congress and the White House to look for a solution which would not just rule out an automatic across-the-board spending cuts but would also lead to a deeper deficit cut than is stipulated by the act.

The U.S. financial quarters called for having about 50 billion dollars pared from the deficit and evaluate very skeptically the present agreement. Suppositions are voiced even in the White House that 30 billion is too little and too late, the CBS television network stressed.

'Burden' of U.S. Military Budget Noted

LD211652 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2300 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov (TASS)—TASS Political Observer Igor Orlov writes:

After long discussions and wrangling, in the wake of the House of Representatives, the U.S. Senate approved a bill on the military budget for the 1988 financial year amounting to $296 billion, having declined to satisfy the initial demands of the U.S. Administration which, under pressure from the Pentagon, requested an even more enormous sum—$312 billion. Now the bill will be sent to the President for him to sign.

One cannot fail to notice that even in its present form the military budget will place a heavy burden on the unsettled finances of the United States, will increase the deficits in the general budget, and will not have a calming effect on those far-sighted U.S. figures who are extremely seriously worried by the high growth rates of the country's home and foreign debt. We remind you that since the time that the present administration came to power U.S. military expenditure has grown from $160 to almost $300 billion. In that time the federal budget deficit has increased from $58.5 to $148 billion.

The unrestrained arms race is leaving a painful mark on the United States with its mighty production potential and material wealth. The state debts are getting near $3 trillion. Washington is financing the huge volume of armaments to an increasing extent with the importation of capital, which has turned the United States from the world's biggest creditor to the biggest debtor in a comparatively short period of time. If the present policy is maintained, the U.S. national debt will, according to the forecasts of experts, grow to the fabulous sum of $13 trillion by the year 2000.

In these conditions it does not come as a surprise that an unprecedented wave of distrust toward the United States has seized the world's major financial centers. *TIME* magazine believes that whereas the *Challenger* disaster was a blow to U.S. confidence in perfecting its technology, the market crash has buried the feeling of financial security.

Domestic social problems, particularly painful with stable mass unemployment, have become drastically exacerbated. A Democratic Party study group has estimated that in the time that the Reagan administration has been in power the allocations for social needs have been cut by 21%, while the outlays for military purposes have increased by 40%. A marked drop in the standard of living of the working people has been observed in that period. The number of Americans officially living below the poverty line has increased by 5 million.

In spite of the constant militaristic propaganda, the pernicious nature of the arms race in conditions when life is insistently demanding new thinking is becoming clearer to an ever growing number of Americans. This was confirmed by a recent Gallup poll according to which 54% of those asked stressed the need to cut military expenditure.

Losev Ponders JFK's Death on Anniversary

LD211010 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS—'Who and why [as received] assassinated John F. Kennedy?' is the subject of an article in today's *Sovetskaya Kultura* newspaper by international news writer Sergey Losev.

"In the period immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, one thought that the conclusions drawn by the Warren Commission that had carried out the investigation and came forward with the version of a 'lone killer', would bar the way to the truth," the journalist writes.

"However, fifteen years later, a special commission of the U.S. Congress had to recognize that President John F. Kennedy had been probably assassinated as a result of a conspiracy. At present not more than 15 per cent of Americans believe the questionable lone-killer version and the lack of conspiracy".

The journalist draws President Kennedy's political portrait which provides the answer to the question why he became objectionable to those U.S. circles which had masterminded his physical removal.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the first years of the JFK presidency were notable for the complication of Soviet-American relations, the venture in the Bay of Pigs, and the new spurt in the arms race, subsequently he showed himself to be a realistically-minded politician", the article points out.

"The zealotry of the American ultra-rightists was alien to JFK. He had his own vision of the world. The realities of the nuclear age gradually made him an advocate of peaceful coexistence".

"In his speech at the United Nations on September 20, 1963, President Kennedy stated that particular responsibility rested with the United States and the Soviet Union. He said the responsibility demanded that the two countries focus less attention on differences and give more attention to possibilities for settling them peacefully".

"President Kennedy specially emphasised the vast opportunities which would open up if the Soviet Union and the United States get down to joint space research, and called for a ban on the orbiting of weapons of mass destruction".

"It would not be superfluous to compare this stand with the calls which come from the White House now to implement the 'Star Wars' programme at all costs and to begin to deploy weapons in outer space as soon as possible", the author of the article emphasises.

"The crime perpetrated in Dallas was yet another reminder of the need to do away once and for all with such a disgusting phenomenon of our time as terrorism. This is a no easy task for the United States. Virtually no conclusions have been drawn from the fact that every fifth President was assassinated over the past century of American 'democracy', and an assassination attempt was made on every third one", the article says in conclusion.

China

Li Xiannian on State Visit to Belgium

LD211918 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels November 21 TASS—President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China, now on a state visit to Belgium, has had talks with Wilfried Martens, Belgium's prime minister.

According to the *Xinhua* agency, President Li Xiannian, touring Western Europe after the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, said that China's people and government paid much attention to Western Europe. He expressed hope that it would make its contribution to world peace.

Touching upon issues of economic and cultural cooperation between China and Belgium, the president noted its stable character and declared in favour of its continuation.

Prime Minister Martens, on his part, said that the Belgian-Chinese relations, based on friendship and mutual understanding, had been given a new impetus for further development.

Delegation to GOSR Leaves for Home

PM201409 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] A delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Society headed by Zhang Wenjin, chairman of the Chinese People's Society for Friendship With Foreign Countries, has left Moscow for home. At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, it participated in the celebrations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Ye.V. Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; Academician S.L. Tikhvinskiy, chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society; and other officials. The send-off party included Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

'Identical Views' in Opposing Arms Race

OW231103 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Station commentator Shakov commentary]

[Text] When Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, met with Doi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, he told her that the People's Republic of China opposes any attempt to extend the arms race to outer space. Thus, China has denounced the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] plan. In this connection, our station commentator Shakhov points out:

Zhu Liang's remark indicates once more that China and the Soviet Union hold identical views on opposing the arms race in outer space. This is, naturally, satisfying. The fact that the two big socialist nations hold identical

views in this connection will ensure bright prospects for the creation of a nuclear-free outer space. The Soviet Union believes that those who go along with an arms race in outer space will face a dangerous situation and that those who advocate the reduction of nuclear arms may avert sudden danger. The reason is: The United States is trying to realize its plan — the Star Wars plan — at all costs and deploy nuclear arms and other types of weapons in outer space. Therefore, our nation has time and again called for efforts to abide by the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Washington has tried its best to drag its allies, including its allies in Asia, into the Star Wars plan. This is why the aforementioned denunciation by China of the SDI program is of great urgency. Japan has not only supported the SDI program, but also actively participated in it. Israel has also announced its decision to participate in the SDI program. Washington has taken measures to drag other Asian-Pacific countries into the SDI program. This situation is particularly dangerous to the security of any Asian nation which was once burned by a nuclear power.

The U.S. ruling clique has more than once made preparations to use nuclear weapons. They were prepared to use them in committing aggression against the Korean people and in carrying out armed aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. plans to send its nuclear arms into outer space to threaten the people of various countries, first of all the Asian people. This is precisely why the People's Republic of China feels so urgent in denouncing the Star Wars plan.

CPC Representative Condemns SDI

PM191155 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Nov 87 p 3

[TASS report: "At a Meeting in Beijing. Statement by the Chief of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department"]

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Nov—An *Asahi* correspondent reports from Beijing that in the course of a meeting between Zhu Liang, chief of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department, and T. Doi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee, held in the Chinese capital, the CPC representative condemned the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" program. He stated that the PRC "opposes the spread of the nuclear arms race into space."

Zhu Liang raised the question of the student hostel in the city of Kyoto, which a Japanese court has pronounced to be the property of Taiwan. In this connection he stressed that "Japan's ties with Taiwan are being strengthened."

The chief of the CPC Central Committee International Liaison Department also touched on the problem of the imbalance in Chinese-Japanese trade, indicating the growth of China's deficit in commodity turnover with Japan and called upon the Japanese side to rectify the situation.

Support for Asian Nuclear-Free Zone

OW220401 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 18 Nov 87

[From "Asian Events" program]

[Text] An international conference on making the Pacific an independent and nuclear-free zone was held in Manila. Participants wanted to extend the Raro-Tonga Treaty to the whole Pacific region. Station commentator (Kuchin) has the following comment on this issue:

The Raro-Tonga Treaty signed in August 1985 by 13 South Pacific countries was a brilliant achievement of the anti-nuclear advocates. The treaty declared the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone and was hailed as a model for the entire Pacific region to free itself from nuclear threat. At the Manila conference, some people called for an agreement modeled on the Raro-Tonga Treaty to remove the nuclear threat from the entire Asian-Pacific region.

Of course, there are other means of making the Pacific a nuclear-free zone. The draft treaty of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia and the proposal of making the Korean Peninsula a nuclear free-zone are some of the options available. With the South Pacific already declared a nuclear-free zone, realization of these other proposals will make the entire Pacific a nuclear-free zone. In addition, we should not forget that a number of countries supporting detente have taken a step beyond the Raro-Tonga Treaty. For example, New Zealand bans all vessels carrying nuclear weapons from entering its ports. Even the Raro-Tonga Treaty has no such provision. It seems that we should use every opportunity to remove the nuclear threat from the Pacific. Local movements calling for establishing a nuclear-free world, banning nuclear weapons, and demanding the dismantling of foreign military bases capable of deploying nuclear weapons will also contribute to the goal of making the Pacific a nuclear-free zone.

Both the Soviet Union and China are opposed to nuclear threat. They support and approve anti-nuclear struggle. In contrast with big, imperialist powers, the two countries have signed the protocol attached to the Raro-Tonga Treaty. Both countries support the establishment of a nuclear-free Southeast Asia and Korean peninsula. Our similar stands will support the common efforts of our two large socialist countries in Asia to remove nuclear threat from the Pacific.

Talks on Cooperation in Building Power Plants

OW220652 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asian-Pacific Region 1300 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Text] The Soviet Union and China have begun talks in Moscow on cooperation in developing electric power. The two sides are discussing Soviet participation in the construction of two new large thermal power plants. China hopes the Soviet Union will supply generators for the two power plants. The extent of cooperation between the two countries in the construction of power plants has expanded considerably. The Soviet Union has offered technological assistance to China in renovating and building seven power plants.

Joint Planning Cooperation Discussed

OW210433 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 15 Nov 87

[From a program on the history of cooperation between USSR and China]

[Text] Today we are going to talk about cooperation between our two countries in the economic and science and technology fields. Our observer Dmitriyev writes the following on this subject:

The purpose of the economic reforms now going on in our country is to find a way to perfect the mechanism for economic management. The ultimate goal is to build the kind of economy that can demonstrate the superiority of socialism in an all-round way. In many respects our country is well-equipped to attain this goal. In his Vladivostok speech in the summer of 1986, Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said that the Soviet people respect and understand the state policy of modernization laid down by the CPC, a policy aimed at building a socialist country worthy of the name of the great Chinese people. Comrade Gorbachev stressed that we have something in common with China, that is, we give a central position to speeding up the social and economic development in our country. For this reason, we are paying attention to China's experience in economic reform and carefully studying it in our country. At the same time, the policy of reform being carried out in the Soviet Union is also the focus of attention among Chinese scholars and economists.

Incidentally, a delegation of the State Planning Commission of China paid a visit to the Soviet Union not too long ago to study our country's experience in economic reform. I interviewed He Jingzhi, leader of the Chinese delegation and director of the National Economic [words indistinct] Bureau of the State Planning Commission, asking him to talk about the economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and China and the prospects of increasing contacts between the planning organs of our two countries. He said:

[Begin He recording] Economic ties between China and the Soviet Union are developing. China's policy of restructuring the economy calls for invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, including the capitalist as well as socialist countries. I am optimistic about the prospects for economic cooperation, technological exchanges, and import-export trade between China and the Soviet Union, which are now developing. Because both China and the Soviet Union are socialist countries and we are facing many common or similar problems in the reform of economic structure and in economic construction, it should be beneficial to the economic construction and reforms in our respective countries for the planning departments of our two countries to pay visits to each other, exchange experiences, and understand each other. [end recording]

I asked Comrade He Jingzhi about the specific development of the cooperation between the planning organs of our two countries.

[Begin He recording] In order to further promote contacts between the planning organs of our two countries, the State Commissions of China and the Soviet Union have established a permanent working group. On the Soviet side, the leader of the group is Comrade Sitaryan. On the Chinese side, it is Comrade Gan Zhijian, executive vice minister of the State Planning Commission. In the future, the State Planning Commissions of our two countries will step up cooperation and contacts between them. Many questions can be dealt with by these two permanent groups which will meet and consult with each other periodically. The Chinese State Planning Commission has suggested that the first session be held in Beijing before the end of this year or in the beginning of next year. The agenda for this first session as suggested by the Chinese State Planning Commission will have two items. The first is to exchange information and experiences concerning the reform of economic structure and economic construction in China and the Soviet Union. The second item on the agenda is to exchange the methods and specific steps taken by the State Planning Commissions of our two countries to further strengthen ties and cooperation between them. [end recording]

Another question was put to He Jingshi, leader of the delegation and bureau director of the State Planning Commission of China: During your visit to the Soviet Union, has it been possible for you to obtain a relatively broader understanding of the progress made by our country in its economic reforms, and what aspects of the reform do you find most interesting?

[Begin He recording] In my personal opinion, the principles, objectives, and direction of the reform of Soviet economic structure are all very clear. The reform is also positive in what it envisages. Furthermore, the concept and principle of the reforms are supported by the local governments and planning commissions, such as those in Leningrad and the Belorussian SSR where we have visited. We visited Moscow, Leningrad, and Minsk and

the Soviet people we saw in these places were all very enthusiastic about building socialism. The Soviet comrades we have met are very friendly and warm to their comrades from China. We are deeply impressed. In conclusion, we wish our Soviet comrades success in the reform of the economic structure, wish our Soviet comrades new success in economic construction, hope that the friendly relations between the planning departments of China and the Soviet Union will develop continuously, and hope that the friendly relations between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union will further develop. [end recording]

Hu Qili on Improving Political Work

PM201419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Task Is Ideological Unity"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov—The central task in the sphere of political education work within the CPC is to ensure the party's ideological unity on the basis of studying the stipulations of the CPC Central Committee accountability report to the 13th congress, Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, said at the national conference of leaders of radio broadcasting and television organs being held here.

The specific features of the policy of reforms and the course of expanding ties with the outside world being implemented in China, he noted, stem from the practice of economic building and the situation in the country as a whole.

In Hu Qili's words, the CPC still lacks experience in work at the initial stage of socialism. That is why the forms and methods of the party's political work and their theoretical substantiation at this stage will be constantly improved, enriched through practical experience, augmented, and corrected. He expressed hope that leadership cadres, relying on Marxist theory, will display initiative and principledness under the complex conditions. A long road lies ahead of the country, the Chinese leader stressed, along which it will be necessary to constantly overcome difficult contradictions.

Lu Dong Cited on Economic Reform

PM201435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Deepening Reform"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Nov—The further search for ways to separate the right of ownership from the right of management will be an important aspect of the deepening of reform at Chinese enterprises next year, Lu Dong, chairman of the PRC State Economic Committee, declared here.

Addressing the participants in an all-China conference on questions of scientific and technical progress at enterprises, he emphasized the need to grant enterprises the right of management on condition that public ownership of the means of production remains unchanged. According to the speaker, "this reform will, perhaps, make it possible to find ways to eliminate the long-standing practice of 'eating from a common pot' and solve the problem of people's passiveness." Dwelling on questions of introducing a system of contractual responsibility in enterprises, Lu Dong pointed out that its "practical implementation is a long-term policy, not a temporary measure." A system of directors' personal responsibility will be introduced at all state industrial enterprises. Party organizations will play a supervisory role, "helping in every possible way to strengthen democratic management by workers and employees."

Kornilov Views PRC Economic Reforms

PM201141 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5]

[Second and final part of Yu. Kornilov "Letters on the Chinese Reform": "Hieroglyphs of Prosperity"]

[Text] Beijing-Moscow—Toward evening, when the heat of the day dies down and the land and people have an opportunity to take a rest from the day's cares, Sichuan's villages, buried in the verdure of their orchards, come alive. The noise of the tractors has subsided in the field. Grey-bearded old men, comfortably settled on bamboo chairs in the village teahouse, begin a game of mahjongg. One prosperous peasant has put a television under a reed awning and dozens of his neighbors, who as yet can only dream of making such a purchase, crowd around the set.

"The visiting card for Sichuan Province—this Chinese granary—reads as follows: Population—103 million, with 87 million living in rural localities," Ye Wenzhi, secretary of Guanghan County party committee, said. "At the end of the seventies, when the 'era of the communes' with its 'principles' of strict egalitarianism and sheer disregard for objective economic laws finally sank into the past, the province was one of the main experimental bases for implementing radical reforms."

A clear path has been chosen to implement reforms—the family contract. Whereas 190 million peasant farms have been switched to the contract system in the country as a whole, that is, 98% of the total, this percentage is practically 100% in Sichuan. The system in question means that the peasant contracts to cultivate the land and runs his production unit independently, and after he has sold the quantity of grain precisely fixed by the contract to the state at stable prices (or has paid a certain sum of money), he can dispose of the remaining harvest at his own discretion. How? He can sell surpluses to the state and receive in exchange—again at stable prices—fertilizers or seed for instance, or he can put produce on the city market. It was this system which enabled the

country to gather in a record grain harvest in 1984 (407 million tonnes). In 1986, this figure dropped somewhat (390 million tonnes), but meat, wool, and milk production rose by 10%. How does the contract work in rural areas?

"The House of 10,000 Yuans" [subhead]

The house of well-off peasant Tang is a two-storeyed building covered with tiles enclosed by a high fence. You enter the inner flagged courtyard through a stone arch inscribed with wishes for the prosperity of the family living in the house.

"Yes, our family was one of the first to express a desire to contract to cultivate the land. In accordance with the norms, we were allocated little more than 7 mu for rental calculated on the basis of 0.9 mu per member of the family. I pondered for a long time which crop I should cultivate in order not to fall flat on my face. I decided to run the farm in several directions at once: fruit, flowers, and pig-raising, proceeding on the basis that each year at least one of these sectors would invariably bring in income. Later, when I had accumulated some money, I also undertook the production of small concrete paving stones. Now the family's annual income allowing for payments to the state and production expenses is approximately 11,000 yuans..."

Of course, the meeting with Tang was no coincidence: Our hosts quite deliberately showed us a well-off, even an extremely well-off peasant household. That is natural: For at home in our country we also show foreigners the best rather than the worst. A question does, however, arise: How far was what we saw typical and characteristic? Here are the figures: In 8 years peasant families' net income in China has risen on average from 134 to 424 yuans per capita; the more actively the process of reforms develops in the Chinese countryside, the more often you can hear the expression "Wan yuan hu" which means "House of 10,000 yuan," that is, a peasant farm whose annual income has passed the 10,000 mark.

"The Peasant's Second Profession" [subhead]

What is this "ten thousander" [desyatitysyachnik] Tang—a farmer, a kulak? We will not rush to use our customary cliches—let us recall the 13th CPC Congress's basic formula: moving forward along the path of socialism but under specifically Chinese conditions. In this case, the specific conditions are that China, which numbers 350-370 million able-bodied peasants, possesses only 7% of the world's arable land. A simple comparison of these figures highlights one of the country's serious problems: a surplus rural work force. And the problem in question is becoming exacerbated: Whereas prior to 1949 there were 2.7 mu of arable land per capita, this figure has now dropped to 1.5 mu in connection with the population increase. According to Chinese economists' calculations, 1 in 3 people in the countryside are superfluous. By permitting "well-off" proprietors to hire a limited (up to 7 men) work force, the state is trying to ensure that "superfluous people" do not remain without a job. But what if a particular cropfarmer does not want to work on a rich neighbor's land?

"I have a small family and my plot of land is also small: 4 mu," Le, one of Tang's neighbors, said. "During the sowing period and during the harvest period we work indefatigably, but the rest of the time the strength and diligence of my wife and her parents are enough for looking after the crops. So I wondered whether I should try to manufacture tiles or slates, which are now in such demand. That is what I did...."

Of course, Le is not an exception: More than 1,200,000 rural inhabitants in Sichuan are engaged in "seasonal business" and there are tens of millions of them in the country. The state is trying to encourage this business: It grants credit to those who want it to obtain small-scale equipment and instruments, and in certain counties the authorities are organizing "instruction brigades" for peasants. The benefit is twofold: On the one hand, local industry "sucks up" the superfluous work force and boosts peasant family income, and on the other it substantially helps the state to saturate the consumer market with many goods which were recently in short supply.

"Master Hou's School" [subhead]

Who in Sichuan district does not know of the remarkable master builder Hou Wenqing! His hands have built many high-quality peasant homes and courtyard structures. But the trouble is that the older Hou becomes, the more difficult it is for him to execute peasants' orders. What is to be done? Hou thought and thought and then he got on his bicycle and went to the county center.

"Villages are being constructed quickly but there are few skilled master craftsman," Hou told the young bespectacled man who received him in a roomy office. "So I would like to open a construction school. Help me with credit...."

This conversation took place 3 years ago. Now on our arrival in Wenjiang village, where the "First Model Rural Construction Workers' School" has been set up by the talented self-taught master craftsman, we saw several buildings: classrooms, a hostel, and a catering establishment. More than 140 people, aged from 16 to 35, are pupils at the school: Many of them came to Sichuan from other provinces. The course takes 2 years and tuition is 160 yuan per year. Yet another example of enterprise and initiative. An example which helps us to understand how 5.1 million square meters of housing have been constructed in the country's rural regions in the last 7 years and how the average living area allocated to each peasant has grown from 8.1. to 15.3 square meters.

So, three meetings in rural regions of Sichuan. They all illustrate that the reforms which have unleashed people's enterprise and initiative have given a powerful stimulus to the development of agriculture and local industry. However, what is the next step? Every plot of land suitable for crops in the province has already been cultivated and tended, so fundamental changes are necessary to increase productivity—the introduction of mechanization and the latest equipment and the construction of irrigation installations, and this is impossible on small plots of land. Does this mean that the transition to some modern forms of cooperative farming is inevitable in the long term? Yes, undoubtedly, my interlocutors responded to this question.

"Not far from here there is an ancient Buddhist temple, known by the name of "500 Saints," on whose gate is painted the hieroglyph signifying 'wealth'," a young party worker from Chongqing county said. "There is an ancient superstition that he who approaches the gate from a distance of 30 meters with eyes closed and can touch the hieroglyph with his outstretched hand will become a wealthy man. Thousands of people come to the temple to try their luck, but, of course, however many times they touch the hieroglyph, it cannot change their lives. The "magic key" in our society which brings wealth into your home is not the will of the gods but only your own labor and sweat. This, I believe, is the real observance of the basic socialist principle "to each according to his labor."

The process of transformations under way in the PRC which was characterized at the CPC congress as "yet another revolution" is a broad, multifaceted process and in this essay we have taken only one aspect of the reforms, an aspect which, however, if we are talking about the economy, is the key one: The persistent, consistent desire in any matter and in any economic sector to regard the worker's direct economic interest as being of paramount importance rather than unrealistic slogans, use of pressure to whip them into action, appeals to their conscience, and "strongarm" exhortations.

People may say that in evaluating the economic results achieved in the PRC we must not forget the low starting point for development nor the fact that China is barely 70th in the world on the index for "quality of life." True. Just as it is also true that reforms in the economy (and Chinese economists themselves are also writing a great deal about this) have not only resulted in obvious achievements but have also provoked a series of negative phenomena and generated or failed to resolve a number of serious, acute problems. In 8 years the level of retail prices in the country has risen by more than one-third, which not only makes perceptible holes in many families' budgets but also inflicts a powerful psychological blow on people's consciousness. Although the number of unemployed has dropped over 9 years from 5.3 to 2%, the lists of those "awaiting work" are still as great. Many party workers express alarm in connection with the sentiments of bourgeois "liberalization" which have taken hold of some young people. How can all this be linked with the slogan "Forward along the path of socialism"?

Chinese comrades do have an answer, it was confirmed once again at the CPC congress: The country is at the initial stage of building socialism; this stage, which began in the fifties with the completion of the main socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production and which will end with the implementation of modernization, will take a minimum of 100 years. This conclusion, the congress stressed, clarifies many questions affecting the process of building socialism under China's specific conditions and provides theoretical justification for the national economy's strategic course of development. For whereas it will soon be a question of the initial (or as we were told in conversations even the "most initial") phase of socialist building, both a mixed economy and serious contradictions in development and negative phenomena, a legacy today of the semifeudal colonial past, are possible and even inevitable. Of course, we must combat phenomena of this sort—while by no means losing sight of the main thing: modernizing the country, boosting its economy, and really improving the people's life. In order to achieve these aims we must search, search, and search again. And we must resolutely reject stereotypes and dogmas, even if such things seemed unshakeable yesterday.

The key economic task being put forward in China is to double the gross national product by the end of the century. Everything which promotes the attainment of this goal is, in the opinion of the Chinese comrades, socialism in action....

Experimental Land Use Reform Launched

LD221516 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing November 22 TASS—A reform in land use was launched in the People's Republic of China. The new formula "land-commodity" will be applied experimentally in Shanghai,Tianjin, Shenzhen and on the Hainan island. Under this system, a distinction is drawn between the rights and duties of the owner, that is the state, and the land user.

For instance, the state provides land plots to plants, economic organisations, institutions and other land users not free of charge, as was the case until now, but under a contract and for a definite pay depending on the size of the plot and its locations. By the way, the land user has in his turn the right to turn this plot to another land user at terms beneficial for himself. So, the land becomes a commodity.

The newspaper *Zhongguo Ribao* reports that the Shenzhen municipal authorities, for instance, sold the right to the use of the 5,000-square-meter plot for building an industrial enterprise and a trade centre at 200 yuan for each meter.

Northeast Asia

Rogachev News Conference on Japanese Ties

LD201222 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 20 TASS—TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reporting:

The Soviet Union is attaching great significance to relations with Japan and is consistently striving for a situation in which our two countries will live both as good neighbors and trusting partners, Igor Rogachev, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., said here today. He spoke at a news conference at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on the results of the Soviet-Japanese political consultations.

The situation that has taken shape in bilateral relations in recent time does not come in line with the long-term interests of either the Soviet Union or Japan. This is why we stand for ridding our relations as quickly as possible of the element of estrangement that made itself felt in the past months and would like positive processes to prevail in them once again, the Soviet representative said. This is especially important today when positive changes are taking place in the world.

The Soviet side hopes that recent statements by the new Japanese leadership concerning the desire to improve relations with the U.S.S.R. will be supplemented with relevant practical actions. It seems that both parties have possibilities for furthering our relations in a number of practical fields right in the near future, Igor Rogachev went on to say.

On the whole we positively appraise the exchange of opinions during the consultations, including on urgent problems related to the international situation, although the views of the parties did not coincide on all issues. The Soviet Union is prepared both to continue the dialogue with Japan on major international problems and work jointly with it in practical fields, where possible, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. emphasized.

More on News Conference

OW220642 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Vykhukholev report from Tokyo]

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev held a news conference in the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo on 20 November on the just concluded seventh Japan-USSR working-level consultations. Our Tokyo correspondent Vykhukholev files the following report:

[Begin Vykhukholev recording] Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev said at the News conference: In addition to the four plenary sessions during the 2 days of consultations, I held separate talks with Foreign Minister Uno and other leading officials of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. There were exchanges of views on a broad range of issues in these sessions and talks. The Soviet delegation briefed the Japanese side of the present status of perestroyka and progress in the USSR-U.S. arms reduction talks. In addition, tense situations in various regions of the world and developments in the Asian and Pacific region were discussed.

Rogachev continued: In the consultations, major attention was paid to bilateral relations. The Soviet Union attaches great importance to its relations with Japan. It hopes that the Soviet Union and Japan will become not only friendly neighbors but also trustworthy partners to each other. Recent Soviet-Japanese relations are by no means in the interests of the two nations when viewed from a long-term standpoint. It is only abnormal that an unhealthy climate is allowed to continue in USSR-Japan relations when the world political situation is heading for improvement.

Rogachev further said: The Soviet side therefore stated that it would like to see the strained USSR-Japan relations improve and a positive process emerge as the mainstream of relations. A broad range of political dialogue is considered one of the important steps in that direction. It is important to push aside matters that alienate the two nations from each other. The Soviet Union is ready not only to continue dialogue but also to actually cooperate with Japan.

Soviet-Japanese Fishing Talks Previewed

LD211057 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS—TASS correspondent Mikhail Vladimirov writes:

Fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Japan in fishing, that has been developing throughout many decades, holds an important place in the range of bilateral economic ties. The catching operations in the 200-mile economic zones of the Soviet Union and Japan under an inter-government agreement of December 7, 1984 is of major importance to the two countries' fishermen.

The terms of catching operations in 1988 will be discussed at the next session of the Soviet-Japanese commission on fishing to open in Moscow on November 24. It will fix the quotas, terms and areas of fishing and tackle some other questions. The TASS correspondent has learnt at the USSR Ministry of Fishery that in preparing for the commission's sessions, the Soviet side is guided, first and foremost, by scientists' recommendations on the rational use of the marine living resources

and the principles of equality and mutual benefit. At the same time, it treats with understanding Japanese fishermen's wishes and, naturally, expects a similar approach from the Japanese side.

The quotas for mutual catching operations were increased this year as against last year, although Soviet ships have not been meeting their fishing quotas for a number of years. The permissible volumes of catch by fishermen of the USSR and Japan in each other's economic zones were set at 200,000 tonnes at last year's session, whereas in 1986 they amounted to 150,000 tonnes. Besides, the Japanese side was given an additional quota for the catch of 100,000 tonnes of fish on compensation terms in the Soviet zone.

These accords, which were commended by the sides, provided a fresh impetus to cooperation of the two countries' fishermen. However, some issues of mutual catching operations have not been solved as yet. For instance, Japanese vessels keep committing a large number of violations of the catching rules in areas adjacent to the USSR's coast. The problem of Soviet ships' entry of Japanese ports is still unresolved. All kind of limitations set by the Japanese side affect the efficiency of Soviet fishermen's participation in mutual catching operations.

The ample experience gained by the USSR and Japan in fishing allows one to hope that the sides will succeed in finding mutually acceptable solutions to all issues on the agenda of the session.

Terms of Sea Urchin Catches Discussed

LD191554 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 19 TASS—Terms for the catches of sea urchins by Japanese fishermen in the Soviet economic zone are discussed at the negotiations that opened here today. There was no cooperation in this area so far.

It was said at the USSR Ministry of Fisheries that it is meant to use the stocks of sea urchins in those areas where Japanese fishermen, members of the Hokkaido fishing industry association are collecting kelp. The catches of sea urchins will thus promote the increase of the stocks of kelp on which sea urchins feed.

Under the protocol signed last spring kelp is collected off the coast of the Soviet island Signalnyy by 375 Japanese vessels.

Two-Month Catch Allowed

OW220625 Tokyo KYODO in English 0601 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov. 22 *Kyodo*—The Soviet Union has agreed to allow Japanese fishermen to gather sea urchins around Kaigara Island off eastern Hokkaido for two months from December 1.

The agreement was reached Saturday between the Soviet Fisheries Ministry and an association representing Hokkaido fishermen following talks held in Moscow since Thursday.

It is the first time that the Soviets have allowed Japan to gather sea urchins off the island since it was occupied by the Soviet Union around the end of World War II.

According to the accord, Japan will send 18 fishing boats to the area between December 1 and January 31. They will be allowed to catch up to 260 tons of sea urchins but must pay a fishery fee of 57 million yen to Moscow.

Near East & South Asia

Further on Ryzhkov, Delegation Visit to India

Greets Keshtmand During Flight

LD200928 Moscow TASS in English 0730 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov who departed on an official friendly visit to India, sent a telegram from aboard the plane to Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan. The telegram reads as follows:

"Overflying Afghanistan's territory I am sending to you, to the government and the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan cordial greetings and best wishes. I wish the friendly Afghan people new success in the cause of national reconciliation, in the struggle for securing peace on the Afghan soil."

Greets Junejo During Overflight

LD200934 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, who left Moscow for an official friendly visit to India, has sent from board the plane a message to Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan Mohammad Khan Junejo, which says: "Overflighing Pakistan's territory I am sending to you, Mr. Prime Minister, and to the people of Pakistan my wishes of peace and prosperity".

"May I express the hope that the relations between the Soviet Union and Pakistan will develop in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, for the cause of strengthening peace".

Visits Mahatma Gandhi Memorial

LD201620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, head of the Soviet Government, who arrived in New Delhi today on an official friendly visit, has visited a place which is holy for every Indian — Rajghat. According to an ancient Indian

custom 4 decades ago the body of Mahatma Gandhi — the Father of the nation, as the people call him — was consigend to fire there, on the banks of the Jumna River. He headed the mass national liberation movement in India and brought it to victory through storms and shocks.

Comrade Ryzhkov laid a wreath on the memorial plaque. In the adjacent park he planted a tree—an evergreen Indian hornbeam.

Wreaths were also laid at the cremation places of the outstanding political and state figures of India, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi.

Holds Talks With Gandhi 20 Nov

LD202007 Moscow TASS in English 1941 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 20 TASS—Talks were held here today between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, now on an official friendly visit here, and the prime minister of India Rajiv Gandhi. The two premiers expressed satisfaction with the high level of relations between the two countries based on principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and each other's interests.

They emphasised the big political importance of the Soviet-Indian dialogue at summit level which not only determines the main directions of cooperation between the USSR and India but also facilitates the assertion of new political thinking in the international arena.

Nikolay Ryzhkov presented to Rajiv Gandhi a personal message from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Rajiv Gandhi expressed sincere gratitude for the message.

When views on international matters were exchanged the sides expressed their common understanding of the need of joint actions in the struggle for fully eliminating nuclear and all other weapons of mass annihilation before the end of the century. This understanding was recorded in the Delhi Declaration of principles of a nuclear-weapons-free and non-violent world, which has become a qualitatively new stage in developing political and philosophical approaches to cardinal problems of relations between states. The past year has confirmed the correctness of the chosen direction: More and more countries are taking part in the collective search of ways leading to the creation of a lasting system of international security.

The sides stated the grown interests of countries of the Asia-Pacific region in constructive political contacts, as well as in participation in the solution of global problems and in the discussion of the problems of war and peace. Rajiv Gandhi informed the Soviet side about India's efforts aimed at bringing back to normal the situation in southern Asia.

Both sides emphasized the urgent need for a political settlement of conflicts and controversies in various parts of the world in accordance with generally recognized standards of international law.

Participants in the talks pointed out with satisfaction the important role played by the Non-Aligned movement in upholding peace and preventing a nuclear castrophe, in the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

During the talks its participants discussed in detail questions connectioned with trade and economic cooperation of the USSR and India.

Gandhi Reviews Ties at Dinner

LD201809 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 20 TASS—Our relationship is a unique blend of stability and dynamism. The evolution of this friendship, sustained over the years, arises from shared ideals of human equality and social justice. It is a friendship rooted in our common commitment to peace and international understanding. This was stated here today by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at an official dinner given in honour of Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Indo-Soviet friendship has been a factor for global peace and stability," Rajiv Gandhi said. "Our 1971 treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation has signally served the cause of peace. When General Secretary Gorbachev visited us at about this time last year, we took a historic step in articulating the common basis of our quest for peace: The pathbreaking Delhi Declaration, which calls for a new world order free of nuclear weapons, free of violence and hatred, free of fear and suspicion."

"We need peace in the world, peace in our neighbourhood and peace within our neighbourhood. We are in continuous discussions with our neighbours to improve the total environment of regional peace and cooperation," the prime minister went on to say.

"Peace is only possible through peaceful coexistence. The elimination of nuclear weapons is an imperative of peaceful coexistence. We, therefore, greatly welcome the commencement of tangible process of nuclear disarmament. The various proposals made by the Soviet Union for nuclear disarmament have been timely and imaginative. We hope the imminent summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan will push

forward the process of disarmament until the objective is achieved of eliminating all nuclear weapons from earth and preventing their extension into space," Rajiv Gandhi said further.

"New challenges face us as we approach the new century. These require new thinking and fresh approaches, but unflinching commitment to the ideals of peace, disarmament and development."

"Some three decades ago, India and the Soviet Union forged in steel their first links of mutually fruitful economic and industrial collaboration. This cooperation has expanded to cover a diversity of fields. It has significantly contributed to the successful completion of the first phase of India's industrial and technological revolution. We have broken new ground for cooperation in the frontier areas of science and technology," Rajiv Gandhi said.

Ryzhkov Speech at 20 Nov Delhi Dinner

PM231243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

["Soviet-Indian Talks"]

[Text]Speech by N. I. Ryzhkov [subhead]

Let me thank you for the hearty welcome, the words of friendship and well-wishing addressed to our country and the Soviet people, for a high appraisal of its work in the name of peace on earth, said N. I. Ryzhkov.

I am gratified to convey to you, esteemed Mr. Prime Minister, and to all citizens of India cordial greetings and good wishes from Mikhail Gorbachev, who recalls with invariably warm feelings his visit to India one year ago.

We hold dear the bonds of friendship with India, and are doing everything to ensure that they continue to steadily grow stronger. We hold dear the historical and spiritual affinity of our two great nations.

It is especially appropriate to speak about that today, in this remarkable year for our two states. This is the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the 40th anniversary of India's independence. The socialist revolution in Russia and the national liberation revolution in India were born out of the world-wide process common to all humankind — the process of social development. Both in Russia and India the new burgeoning world stood in opposition to the world of economic and national oppression, political diktat and expansionist wars.

We regard the intensifying cooperation between our states in resolving key world problems as a natural extension of that historical logic.

The October Revolution has become an hour of triumph of our people which gained the right to be the master of its destiny in a strenous struggle. Since the October Revolution we have made a notable headway over the years of building socialism. Our country is free from exploitation of man by man; there is no poverty and illiteracy; all working people enjoy social protection and have a feeling of confidence in the future.

However, the time is hurling a new challenge at us, like at everyone else. Our society is being tested for its dynamism, its ability to scale up the ladder of progress rapidly. Our economy is being tested for efficiency. Our morality and our entire way of life — for the ability to steadily develop and enrich the values of socialist democracy, social justice and humanism.

We have accepted the challenge of the time, and we have done so in a revolutionary manner and the spirit of the October Revolution. The restructuring drive is gathering momentum in the country. Its goal is to speed up the progress of the socialist society and make socialism more efficient. We believe that the road to it lies primarily through an allround development of democratism and through the implementation of a radical economic reform.

The Indian people, too, has traversed a long road over the years of independence. Your successes in the industrialization of the country and ensuring an increase in agricultural output are indisputable and give rise to a feeling of respect. The same is true of your achievements in the sphere of education, science and culture. Today free India is setting itself the task of entering the 21st century as a mighty and modern power.

Peace is an indispensable condition for constructive work. It is not accidental that the October Revolution brought forth Lenin's decree on peace. From the very first days of freedom peace has become the principle of India's foreign policy as well.

At present the task of ensuring peace has acquired a new content and significance. A nuclear war would no longer be a continuation of political intercourse with the admixture of different means. It would be a global holocaust for human civilization.

This is why disarmament is a vital imperative of the present day. To be able to bury weapons we must bury mistrust, ossifiefd stereotypes of the enemy and the tyranny of fear. Life imperatively demands new approaches to world affairs, and a new thinking in politics.

Today we are gratifiifed to say here, in New Delhi, that our two states, the Soviet Union and India, are in the front ranks of those who are aware of the fact that the current moment is a crucial one and who are making practical efforts to ensure peace, security, justice and development for the living and succeeding generations.

The mutual allegiance of the Soviet Union and India to these lofty aims has been embodied in the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nuclear weapon-free and non-violent world. One of the ten principles of that document is the recognition of peaceful coexistence as the universal norm of international relations, of human life as the supreme value and of non-violence as the basis of community life. Having absorbed the age-old wisdom of our nations and permeated it with the new political thinking, the Delhi Declaration is charting ways not simply for the survival of the human race, but also for an allround perfection of the individual and for the rise of civilization to new heights. In my opinion, the entire profundity of that historic document is still to be brought out, but even today the ideas set forth in the Delhi Declaration have a very positive effect on the world moral and political climate, and are actively promoting an improvement of international relations.

The meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will open in Washington on December 7, where they are to sign a Soviet-American treaty on the abolition of medium- and shorter-range missiles. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of that event.

It will be the first step along the agonizingly difficult way to real reduction of nucler weapons. The Soviet leadership regards it as a point of departure on the way towards a solution to the strategic offensive arms issue, an advance towards full deliverance of the entire world from nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction.

I want to emphasize: The Soveit Union does not look at the world in the light of Soviet-U.S. relations. Just as the Volga and the Ganges, the two great rivers of Russia and India, gain strength only by absorbing the waters of hundreds of rivers and streams feeding them, a fundamental change for the better in world development can be ensured only through combining in the common channel of detente the peaceful constructive efforts of all members of the international community, irrespective of their political systems, size of territory, and geographical position. This is precisely the goal of the concept of a comprehensive system of international security, which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have submitted to the United Nations Organization for consideration. We also welcome the constructive initiatives in the spirit of the new thinking put forward by India at the United Nations within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and the Group of Six countries of four continents. They earned India a well-deserved prestige in the international community.

Speaking in Delhi on Asian soil, I cannot but point out that the tendency in favour of freeing the world from nuclear weapons and from violence is gaining in strength on the vast Asian continent as well. The People's Republic of China declares for nuclear disarmament. Just as the Soviet Union, it has undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and urged other nuclear powers to follow suit. The idea of freeing the Korean peninsula from nuclear weapons gets increasingly broad recognition. The ASEAN and Indochinese countries come out in favour of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia.

Favourable prerequisites for resolving a number of acute regional issues have begun to show. The ideas of national reconciliation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea win over an increasing number of supporters. India's peace-making efforts which are aimed at settling the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka have been highly evaluated by the international community.

Together with India we persistently come out in favour of restoring peace and tranquility in the Indian Ocean area as soon as possible and making it a zone of peace.

To strengthen peace in Asia is one of the main obligations the Soviet Union and India took upon themselves under the 1971 treaty. The community or proximity of the two countries' approaches furnishes a good foundation for our cooperation in accomplishing this important task.

Dear friends,

Soviet-Indian accords of the recent time have given new dimension to many-faceted cooperation between our two countries. I think I would not err from the truth if I say that thereby the Soviet Union and India show a good example in the international community. This applies to cooperation both in the field of politics and economics and — this should be particularly emphasized now — in the field of culture.

The festival of India, which was declared open with the participation of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, has been in progress in the Soviet Union for almost five months now. The history of Soviet-Indian relations and, probably, international relations in general, did not know so massive, large-scale activities before. Millions of people in the Soviet Union and India have got an opportunity to come into direct contact with the cultural wealth of the two great nations and to become acquainted with their present-day life.

The culture of each people is an asset of the whole world. The bese minds of mankind have always rejected the blinkers of religious, national or class narrow-mindedness. In the mutual enrichment of the cultures of nearby and far-off countries and continents, they saw the way to the development and perfection of a single world civilization.

The father of the Indian Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, dreamed of the days when 'the winds of the cultures of all countries' would breathe in his home. The founder of the Soviet State, Vladimir I. Lenin called on the young

people to enrich their mind 'with a knowledge of all the treasures created by mankind'. Let our festivals serve to bring people closer together and to strengthen their mutual understanding.

Our joint efforts in any sphere where we act togehter, share each other's experience and exchange material and spiritual values are ultimately subordinated to this lofty goal. Soviet-Indian economic cooperation has long become a matter of every-day concern of the two countries' governments.

The cooperation beacons that have sprung up at Bhilai, Bokaro, Ranchi and many other places are known not only in India and the Soviet Union. Our economic coopera'ion becomes an increasingly weighty factor of international importance. It carries a good deal of elements of a new international economic order. It is equal, mutually beneficial, and in line with the long-term priorities of the two countries.

A whole number of big long-term programmes were signed between our two countries over the past year. They envisage the development of production sharing, the establishment of direct contacts between Soviet and Indian amalgamations and firms, joint enterprises, and common development efforts in the most promising directions of science and technology.

The implementation of such programs will undoubtedly promote acceleration of the socio-economic development of the Soviet Union and India and, consequently, will expand our resources in matters concerning participation in the international division of labour, in the transfer of advanced technology and the rendering of other assistance not only to each other, but to third countries as well.

Dear friends,

We know well about the great tasks being tackled by the Indian people now. The people of India have to overcome considerable difficulties on their way — by it the heavy consequences of the natural calamities or hostile intrigues of forces which do not like the united, independent and peace-loving India.

Allow me to say in all sincerity: We are friends of India in the days of joy and in the days of stearn ordeals. Soviet people ardently wish their southern neighbor successes in the realization of the plans for the renewal of the country and for the strengthening of its statehood.

We are convinced that under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, our close and good neighbor, India, will reach new heights worthy of its great people.

N.I. Ryzhkov wished Rajiv Gandhi and his wife good health and proposed toasts to Soviet-Indian friendship and a peaceful future for mankind.

The dinner was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Talks with Venkataraman, Sharma

LD211208 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 21 TASS—A meeting was held today between Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Ryzhkov and President of India Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the president of India expressed satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Indian relations which are built on an equitable and mutually profitable foundation. It was noted that the holding of large-scale activities within the framework of the festivals of India in the USSR and of the USSR in India was a major event in the life of the two countries' people, which reflected their aspiration to give greater scope and further deepen Soviet-Indian ties.

Nikolay Ryzhkov expressed gratitude to the Indian side for all-round assistance given to Soviet organisations during preparations for the festival of the USSR in India, which was timed for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. He told the president about the drive for restructuring now in progress in the USSR, about the Soviet people's efforts to enact the course of speeding up the country's socio-economic advancement and renovate all facets of life of the Soviet society.

Venkataraman noted with satisfaction the success of the events of the national festival of India in the Soviet Union and a cordial welcome accorded to the Indian participants in the festival by Soviet people. He voiced confidencc that the festival of the Soviet Union in India would be a great success and emphasized its significance to promoting further mutual understanding between our nations.

It was pointed out that the relations of sincere friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India had an important role to play in the efforts to strengthen world peace and establish a new type of inter-state relations under the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nuclear weapons free and non-violent world.

The sides confirmed that the USSR and India would continue with vigorously working for ameliorating the political climate in the world, scaling down the threat of war and achieving disarmament.

On the same day, Nikolay Ryzhkov met Shankar Dayal Sharma, vice-president of India.

During the talk, they commended the achieved level of Soviet-Indian relations in a variety of areas and stressed that Soviet-Indian interaction, that is being forged, had become an important psoitive factor of the present-day international situation in Asia and in the world as a

whole. The sides confirmed mutual wish to give greater scope and further upgrade the two countries' cooperation in the spirit of the Soviet-Indian treaty of 1971 and the Delhi Declaration.

The interlocutors in the talk noted tremendous international significance of Soviet-Indian friendship which forcefully demonstrated the advantages of the inter-state relations of a new type, which were built on the foundation of trust, equality, mutual respect and account of each other's interests.

Nikolay Ryzhkov told Shankar Dayal Sharma about the way the festival of India in the USSR was held and expressed confidence that the festival of the Soviet Union devoted to the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, that was opening in India, would live up to its lofty humanist mission, would help further to promote mutual understanding and cooperation between our peoples and countries.

Unveils Lenin Memorial in Delhi

LD210619 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0545 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Delhi, 21 November. (TASS)—A memorial to Vladimir Ilyich Lenin was unveiled today in Jawaharlal Nehru Park, Delhi. Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi took part in the grand ceremony, opening the USSR festival in India.

The bronze figure of the leader of October was made by Aleksandr Tyvrenkov, Soviet sculptor and Lenin Prize laureate.

Speaks at Unveiling Ceremony

LD211323 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 21 TASS—Jawaharlal Nehru used to say that millions of people looked upon Lenin as rescuer and the greatest man on earth.

From now on the people of the capital of India will be able to see the leader of the October Revolution cast in bronze. A monument to Vladimir I. Lenin was unveiled today in downtown Delhi in Nehru Park on the shore of picturesque water pond on the first day of the festival of the USSR in India.

The unveiling ceremony was attended by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is currently in India on an official friendly visit, by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, by Soviet and Indian officials, and by numerous representatives of the Delhi public.

"We," Nikolay Ryzhkov said addressing those present, "are taking part in an event which cannot but arouse an ardent response in our hearts, and which cannot but make one fall into deep meditation. Through this ceremonial act India expresses its respect for Vladimir Ilich Lenin and pays tribute to his lucid memory. He was the first in the cohorts of like-minded people, true knights of the twentieth century, people of duty and honour, top-flight people with unbending courage who shared the anguish of millions of oppressed throughout the world and who heard their summons and who called them to rise for struggle".

"Lenin directed the first steps of the peoples of Soviet Russia in socialist construction. Nowadays he is with us, too: perestroyka [restructuring] asserts ever more deeply the revolutionary Leninist spirit in the life of our party and the country".

"The depth and interpidity of the creative thought of Lenin, his exceptional ability for the most energetic practical actions under any conditions, and boundless devotion to the interests of the working people — all this is being embodied in practice by our party and the state in strategic plans and decisions aimed at qualitatively renewing the entire life of Soviet society".

"The thoughts and acts of Lenin belong to the whole of mankind. We regard the unveiling of the monument to Lenin in Delhi as recongnition of his outstanding role in awakening the peoples and in making them become aware of and realise their natural right to freedom and independence". "Vladimir Lenin with unremitting attention and profound sympathies followed the development of the national liberation movement in India, regarding it as an important component of the world-wide struggle against imperialism. He pointed out that the outcome of the struggle depended, in the final analysis, on the fact that Russia, India, China and so on constituted a huge majority of population. He called on the Russian revolutionaries to get closer and merge with the fighters for the national leberation of the orient".

Rajiv Gandhi pointed out in his speech that today India paid tribute to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, a foreseer, a revolutionary, an outstanding historic figure, the founder of the world's first socialist state. Lenin's words had inflamed the minds of people and his acts had heralded a new epoch. Lenin had given practical form to a new system of social organization. He had been a man of genius who had left a trace not only during his lifetime but also in the life of subsequent generations. Those qualities made him similar to another revolutionary thinker of our century — Mahatma Gandhi — who was only one year his senior.

"Lenin is still most directly associated with all the complex issues of the present-day reality and remains the source of inspiration to all those who seek to secure an improvement of the living conditions of people".

"Lenin's humanism and his spirit of selflessness and aspiration to wage struggle for liberation had a cardinal impact on the minds of those who fought for the freedom of India".

"Inspired by Lenin the Soviet Union has now become a mighty country with great accomplishments".

"Lenin", Rajiv Gandhi emphasised, "attentively followed the Indian people's struggle against colonialism. He regarded India as a citadel of revolution in the Orient. And, although, different ways led us to national liberation, our two peoples were imbued with one and the same aspiration: to break the fetters of dependence and to create reborn, fair, peaceful and independent societies".

Opens Festival of USSR in India

LD211326 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 21 TASS—The festival of the USSR in India devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was opened in a ceremony at the stadium named after Jawaharlal Nehru, New Delhi, today.

This holiday of culture and friendship, like the festival of India in the USSR, will last for about a year. Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, announced the festival opened. Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India, and himself exchanged speeches. Then a large gala art performance, "we are the Soviet Union", was held.

Ryzhkov, Gandhi Speak at Palace

LD211842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1025 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Report on speeches by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of ministers; and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi at the ceremony at the Presidential Palace in New Delhi on the occasion of the opening of the Festival of the USSR in India—live]

[Excerpts] The USSR Festival opens in India today. In a few minutes Central Television will begin a direct relay from Delhi, where a solemn ceremony opening the festival will be held. The direct report from the square in front of the Presidential Palace is by our special correspondents Boris Kalyagin and Vitaliy Ilyashenko. [passage omitted]

[Unnamed correspondent] At the foot of the steps leading to the palace a special podium has been set up for the government heads of the USSR and India. Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will take part in the festival's opening ceremony. [passage omitted]

Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and Indian Prime Minister Gandhi have appeared on the square, passing alongside the tribune set up in the square in front of the palace. Here, too, on the square, are members of the Soviet delegation: Comrades Kamentsev, Zakharov, Katushev, Yagodin, and Vorontsov. Also present here are Indian Government members and eminent public figures of India.

[Gandhi, Ryzhkov, and entourage are shown standing in front of the podium. Indian dancers present gifts and Indian children sing and perform; girls in Soviet republic national costumes present traditional bread and salt to Gandhi]

The heads of governments of the two countries mount the podium. Indian prime Minister Gandhi approaches the microphone.

[Gandhi, in English with superimposed Russian translation by television commentator; after a few sentences, the superimposed translation ends] This ceremony symbolizes a new stage in Soviet-Indian friendship. It marks the start of the Soviet Festival in India. It reminds me of the colorful ceremony that took place in the center of the Kremlin 4 and 1/2 months ago, when the Festival of India opened in the USSR. Then the river Jumna came to Moscow; now the Moskva river has come to us.

[Gandhi, continuing in English without superimposed Russian translation by television commentator, but with passage by passage translation into Russian provided by translator on podium] Prime Minister, hundreds of our musicians and dancers, scholars, and craftsmen have come back with happy memories of the welcome your people gave them. That welcome was not merely warm, it was enthusiastic, even tumultuous. It is our turn to play host to your artists. The Indian people do not do things by half; they go all out to make their friends feel at home. They regard the Soviet people as true and trusted friends.

The Soviet Union and India are large countries with large hearts. Each has an immensely rich and diverse heritage of culture and creativity. The two festivals are a remarkable exercise in the coming together of our two peoples in all their cultural splendor. The festivals coincide with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union and the 40th anniversary of the emergence of modern India as an independent sovereign state.

Let us ensure that this festival of mutual discovery will enable us both to pool our resources to work for the world's most urgent need: peace. We had planned these festivals on a somewhat larger scale, but pruned several items, keeping in view the widespread drought that India is experiencing. We appreciate the spirit of accommodation you have shown in this respect.

Long live Indo-Soviet friendship; long live world peace. [applause]

[Unnamed correspondent] Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov is now coming to the microphone.

[Ryzhkov] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, esteemed Mrs Gandhi, dear Indian friends, comrades:

The USSR and India have long been good friends. The annals of the relations between our states contain many wonderful pages. One of these, the Festival of India in the USSR, was opened by you, Mr Prime Minister, togetheer with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, last July in Moscow. In Delhi today, you and I are opening the next festival, the Festival of the USSR in India.

These festivals are unusual events in Soviet-Indian relations in that this time it is mainly a meeting not of diplomats or politicians from the two states, but a direct meeting between people of the USSR and India. They are meeting to generously share the treasure houses of their culture and art, to get to know each other better, to take the best from the past and present to work together to lay the road to the future.

Deep roots and age-old traditions nurture the culture of the people of our countries. Herein lies the inexhaustible source of their beneficial effects on society's intellectual development and of its immense creative potential. The culture of every people is a reflection of its soul and is, therefore, unique. However, every genuinely popular culture bears within itself an origin common to all mankind and creates values common to all mankind. It is precisely the aggregate of individual national cultures that makes up the multicolored picture of world civilization. The contemporary period of its development is distinguished by the colossal increase in mankind's intellectual and material potential. Scientific and technical progress has opened up unforeseen opportunities for raising civilization to new heights.

To ensure that these opportunities should become reliable and clear-cut prospects, it is essential to make a change for the better in relations between states, to remove the danger of the annihilation of any individual country or of mankind in a nuclear conflagration.

Therefore, today as never before it is essential that one's policies be guided by responsibility for the fate of civilization and proceed from the priorities of values common to all mankind. I am pleased that the USSR and India are pursuing precisely this policy, and the clearest example of this is the Delhi Declaration, which put forward specific ways of constructing a world without nuclear weapons and violence, a world in which every state and every people would have the right to independent choice and to have this choice respected by others. The Soviet people made their choice in 1917; the Indians in 1947. Our festivals are proceeding under the banner of the 70th anniversary of Great October and the 40th anniversary of Indian independence. May these national festivals serve to further affirm the high humanist ideals of the two great peoples. [applause]

[Unnamed correspondent] The greetings speeches have now been completed. The two countries' heads of governments exchange gifts. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov presents Gandhi an album entitled Vladimir Ilyich Lenin: Strokes of a Portrait, and an album of postage stamps with an Indian theme issued in the USSR. Rajiv Gandhi gives the Soviet Government head an album of postage stamps on a Soviet theme issued in India. On the eve of the festival, a three-volume publication was issued in Moscow and Delhi, in Russian, Hindi, and English, devoted to the friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. The leaders of the two countries hand each other these colorful volumes.

Ryzhkov Speech at Opening Ceremony

LD211711 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1246 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Speech by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, at ceremony at the Jawaharlal Nehru stadium in New Delhi marking the opening of the festival of the USSR in India;live in Russian with simultaneous translation into Hindi]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Prime Minister, Esteemed Mrs Gandhi, dear Indian friends and comrades: The Festival of India has been going on for 5 months in our country in a festive and extensive fashion. It is giving millions of Soviet people the unique joy of coming into contact with the spiritual world of a great people. Russians and Ukrainians, Uzbeks and Letts, Georgians and Tajiks and the representatives of other nationalities of the Soviet Union have had the opportunity to get to know the skill of Indian musicians, singers, and dancers. We have provided our Indian friends with the best concert halls and museums of Moscow and Leningrad, in the capitals of the union republics.

In our country there is profound respect and affection for India and for the peoples inhabiting your great country, and these feelings are growing increasingly deep as the festival brings the rhythms and melodies of India to the hearts of Soviet people. At tens of different exhibitions, Soviet people are acquiring new knowledge about the achievements of modern India, its traditional crafts, and acquaint themselves with its great history, the lives of its remarkable thinkers, of politicians and scientists and of such eminent national leaders as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi. [applause]

Today our turn has come to show the Indian friends all the best we have in the area of culture, art, science, and sport. The most famous and the most skilled have been favored with the honor of taking part in the USSR

Festival in India. We very much want this major event in the history of Soviet-Indian relations to give the people of India the opportunity to understand still better the life of our country, its multinational culture, and gain an idea of how the Soviet people are augmenting and developing the cultural heritage of the past, the extent to which they are receptive to the creative strivings of other peoples. I think that in the careful attitude toward the cultural treasures of past generations the people of India and the Soviet Union are close to each other.

Our festival is devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October, which served as the beginning of the construction of socialism in our country. Outstanding thinkers of all countries, figures of world culture, have dreamed about a society free of class and national oppression, creating conditions for improving the culture of masses millions-strong. Therefore, the October Revolution belongs not only to the history of the peoples of the Soviet Union, it is the property of mankind.

Today the cause of October continues in the restructuring which has expanded in our country, constructive work, revolutionary in its essence, directed toward an acceleration of the social and economic development of the country. In the area of culture and art it is expressed in the new rise in creative work, in the new attitude toward the ideals of humanism and humanity.

The founder of our state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, spoke and wrote that the construction of socialism is impossible without mastering the culture created by the entire development of humanity. For this reason, the cultural revolution in our country that commenced with October was and continues to remain an intensive process of creative interaction with the cultures of other countries and peoples; today, our cultural festivals are a marvellous example of such interaction.

In assisting the mutual spiritual enrichment of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union, they serve the cause of bringing them together, the cause of strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship, our common property.

In the period — difficult and dangerous for humanity — of the struggle against fascism, the notable Russian scholar and Indologist, for whom India had become a second home, Nikolay Konstantinovich Rerikh, wrote: Indian hearts are drawn to boundless Russia. The great magnet of India attracts Russian hearts. Truly, the Altay and the Himlayas are two magnets, two centers of equilibrium, two foundations. It is joyous to see the vitality of Indo-Russian contacts.

It is perhaps difficult to express better the thought on the enormous historical significance of the cultural relations between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. It is difficult to find words more prophetic than those of Rerikh, because 40 years after they were spoken we see with our own eyes how, in the conditions of the modern world — in the eighties and on the eve of the 21st century — the significance of the friendship of people and their striving for peace and cooperation in the name of construction is growing in a multifaceted fashion.

Soviet-Indian friendship in itself is also a contribution to human culture by our countries, for it strengthens and establishes the ideas of equality, mutual respect and mutual understanding between peoples. Rejecting the policy of coercion, aggression, and subordination, our countries act as bearers of common human values, bearers of the ideas of humanism and justice.

I am glad to declare the Festival of the Soviet Union in India open. [applause]

May peace and justice triumph on earth! [applause]

Long live Soviet-Indian friendship! [applause]

Goes Sight-Seeing in Agra

LD221019 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Agra November 22 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who is in India on an official friendly visit, today made a trip to Agra.

The city that stands on both sides of the Jumna River is famous for its magnificent monuments which commemorated vividly the creative genius of the Indian people, the richness of its culture that dates back to over five millenia. The head of the Soviet Government saw the monuments of Indian architecture of the period of the great moguls, Taj Mahal, one of the masterpieces of world architecture, the Red Fort, the residence of Agra's rulers of the Middle Ages, and other historical monuments.

Visits National Academy Gallery

LD221857 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] New Delhi November 22 TASS—TASS special correspondents V. Jalagoniya, S. Solovyov and V. Talanov report:

The name of Vladimir I. Lenin whose ideas have had a great revolutionizing influence on the course of world history and promoted an upsurge of the national liberation movement around the world is held in deep respect in India.

The program of the festival of the USSR in India began with the unveiling of the monument to Vladimir Lenin in Delhi. Today the people of the Indian capital were invited to visit the art and photographic domument exhibition "Vladinir Ilich Lenin".

The opening ceremony at the Lalit Kala Gallery of India's National Academy of Arts was attended by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by Soviet and Indian officials.

P. V. Narasimha Rao, chairman of the Indian Festivals Committee, minister of human resourses development, health, and family and welfare, spoke of the ever-lasting importance of the ideas and acts of Lenin whose genius had made an invaluable contribution to the development of all spheres of life of contemporary man.

The speaker emphasized the spiritual proximity of Vladimir Ilich Lenin and Mahatma Gandhi. "Let us continue to work together, fruitfully cooperating in the spirit of the behests of our great teachers", he said.

Vasiliy Zakharov, chairman of the Soviet Festivals Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, emphasized that the leader of the October Revolution with immense attention and sympathies had followed the national liberation struggle of the Indian people.

Speaking of the continuity of Lenin's policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, he said that the lofty ideas underlay the Delhi Declaration on principles for a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world. The speaker voiced hope taht the exhibition would enable the Indian public at large to get a better idea of the image of great Lenin and would contribute to further strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples.

Nikolay Ryzhkov cut a red ribbon at the entrance to the exhibition halls. The exhibition was declared open.

On view in the Lalit Kala Gallery are thousands of items — works of painting, graphical and applied art, photograhphs and documents depicting the life and many-faceted activities of the founder of the world's first workers' and peasants' state, the great theoretician and practician of the struggle for the emancipation of the oppressed.

A special section of the exhibition describes how the ideas of great Lenin are being translated into life in the present-day work of the Soviet people and titanic activities of the party which firmly and persistently leads the country along the road of reorganization and revolutionary renewal of society.

Nikolay Ryzhkov made an entry in the museum's honorary visitors' book.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR also visited Indira Gandhi's memorial.

The place where she had been villainously assassinated is marked out on the garden path of the memorial. Nikolay Ryzhkov laid flowers at the place.

In the evening Nikolay Ryzhkov, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Soviet and Indian officials attended a concert of Soviet performers in Siri Fort hall.

Tours Metallurgical Combine

LD230659 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0635 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Bhilai, 23 Nov (TASS special correspondent)—Today N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the officials accompanying him arrived in Bhilai, a major industrial center in India. They visited the Bhilai metallurgical combine which was built with the assistance of the Soviet Union. In the second half of the day a Soviet-Indian friendship meeting will be held here.

Gulf Defense Ministers Meeting Closes 22 Nov

LD231112 Moscow TASS in English 1028 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Cairo November 23 TASS—The defense ministers of the member countries of the Cooperation Council for the Arab states of the Gulf have expressed serious concern over the explosive situation in the region. At the meeting, which closed in the capital of the United Arab Emirates on Sunday, they called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

The defense ministers of Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia have discussed a number of specific measures to strengthen national security in the light of the escalation of tensions in the region. The recommendations in that field drawn up by the defense ministers will be submitted for consideration by the heads of state of the member countries of the council who are to hold a meeting in Riyadh in December. In the final communique, the participants in the meeting declared for a further broadening of military cooperation within the framework of the common defesne strategy. The document stresses that the security of the member states of the council can be ensured only by collective efforts.

Further Reportage on Tanker Attacks in Gulf

Iranians Attack Saudi Tanker

LD221002 Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Moscow TASS in English at 0850 GMT on 22 November transmits a service message directing consumers to "kill" this item.]

[Text] New York November 22 TASS—An Iranian high-speed gunboat attacked a tanker belonging to Saudi Arabia last night in the Persian Gulf. *Associated Press*

news agency reports quoting shipping companies that the attack took place not far from Dubai principality. Minor damage was caused to the Saudi tanker. No casualties among the ship crew are reported.

AP also reports referring to the Iraqi news agency INA that Iraqi combat aircraft raided a "large naval target" in the Persian Gulf Saturday.

A spokesman for the U.S. military command in the Persian Gulf stated that five floating sea-bed mines were detected and cleared from the gulf waters in the last two days. All of them were found some ten kilometers off the Iranian Island of Farsi, not far from the place where in August a floating mine explosion blew a hole in a U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tanker.

REUTER on Greek Tanker Attack

LD220954 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] London November 22 TASS—Iranian high-speed gunboats attacked the 63,953-ton Greek-flag tanker *Andromeda* in the southern part of the Persian Gulf this morning, *Reuter* reports quoting shipping sources. The Iranian gunboats launched several rocket-propelled grenades at the ship. So far, the size of the damage caused has not been established.

Taiwan-Owned Tanker Attacked

LD231507 Moscow TASS in English 1354 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] London November 23 TASS—A Panamanian-flag containership, *Uni Master*, was attacked by gunboats in the Strait of Hormuz today, Reuters reported. The agency claimed that the gunboats were Iranian.

The 16,859-tonne ship belonging to Taiwan radioed a mayday emergency call and then went off the air.

Two Greek-flag vessels were attacked in the Persian Gulf on Saturday and Sunday.

Soviet Official Denies Iran Treaty Talks

JN220717 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0631 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Nov (WAKH)—A Soviet source has denied that there are Soviet-Iranian negotiations to sign a new joint defense treaty. This was mentioned by Iranian Parliament Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani yesterday.

In a report from Moscow today, the Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad* paper cites Aleksandr Regaledes, chief of the Arabian Gulf States Section in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs [name and title as received], as saying: We sign joint defense treaties only with the socialist bloc countries. He pointed out that Moscow signed a bilateral agreement with Tehran in 1921 stipulating that if the Soviet Union was exposed to danger from a thrid party from Iranian territory, the Soviet Union would have the right to take its armies into Iranian territory to ward off this danger, and to ward off the danger from Iran. He explained that this treaty is still valid, but frozen.

He explained that the way the joint defense treaty with Iran was interpreted is incorrect. He indicated that the contacts between the two parties are revolving only around improving and normalizing the bilateral trade and economic relations.

USSR Delegation Departs For Sudan 21 Nov

LD211858 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS—Today a CPSU delegation led by Gennadiy Kabasin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the Voronezh Regional Committee of the CPSU, Departed for Khartoum at the invitation of the leadership of the Sudanese Communist Party to participate in events devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Mengistu Greets Gorbachev From Aircraft

PM201517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aircraft"]

[Text] While traveling through Soviet air space Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and president of Ethiopia, sent a telegram from on board the aircraft conveying the warmest wishes to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Soviet Union's fraternal people.

ANC Envoy Presents Credentials in Moscow

LD191125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpts] At the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries in Moscow today a ceremony was held at which the head of the permanent mission of the African National Congress of South Africa presented his credentials.

Our correspndent, Ashok Nosibov, reports:

[Nosibov] [Passage omitted] Speaking to journalists today the ANC representative, Simon Makana, stressed that his organization opposes all manifestations of racism, white and black and that the ANC guarantees the white population of South Africa the opportunity for participation with full rights in the social, political, and economic life in the country

[Begin Makana recording in English fading into Russian translation] For the ANC and democratic forces of the country and our whole people, who have waited impatiently for the opening of the mission in the Soviet Union, this is an event of great historic significance. We think that this step is brilliant evidence of your recognition and support in the struggle against the system of colonialism and apartheid. I can say for myself that to be the first representative of the African National Congress in Moscow is a great honor. The successes of the patriots of South Africa would be impossible without support from the Soviet Union, from other socialist countries, from independent African states, and from all progressive forces. [end recording]

USSR-Benin Radio-Bridge Notes Development

LD181000 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1438 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Cotonou, 17 Nov (TASS)—A Cotonou-Moscow radio-bridge for the first time has linked the economic capital of the People's Republic of Benin and the capital of the Soviet Union. Participating in it were political and public figures and graduates of the Soviet higher educational establishments who are now working in that African country.

A considerale place in the program was taken up by a discussion of the significance of Great October for the struggle of the peoples for political and economic independence. The radio-bridge participants exchanged opinions on the prospects of cooperation between the USSR and Benin and noted the importance for the developing economy of the young republic of the training of qualified specialists in the Soviet Union.

Moscow Commentary on Expulsions from Kenya

LD201430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Nadezhda Ryasova commentary]

[Text] The Kenyan authorities have asked another four U.S. missionaries to leave the country immediately, in connection with their connivance in a plot aimed at the overthrow of the government. Nadezhda Ryasova comments on that report:

[Ryasova] The scandal connected with the exposure of subversive activities by U.S. missionaries in Kenya broke last week. The country's security forces detained and expelled a group of U.S. citizens—seven people—who were working in the guise of missionaries, in the Association of Christian Churches of Kenya. It has come to light that the detainees are members of the religious organization Fosco Christian Church, which is based in North Carolina.

According to a secret document of that U.S. organisation, published in the Kenyan press, it is not only connected with the infamous Ku Klux Klan, but also takes part in its activities aimed at the overthrow of the governments of a number of African countires surrounding the RSA. The primary targets named in the document include Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. It has also emerged from the secret document that the U.S. racists are setting up a fund for financing subversive activities against those states, to the sum of $100 million. The U.S. Embassy in Kenya was incapable of convincingly rejecting those sensational exposures, which also provoked indignation outside Kenya.

In that connection the independent African press notes that even before World War II U.S. racists had set up a branch of the Ku Klux Klan in southern Africa, to help their like-minded reactionaries, and that now the Ku Klux Klan's operations in support of the apartheid regime are being implemented not without the knowledge of the CIA. As is known, the CIA uses all means and any channels to destabilize regimes it dislikes and to undermine the independence of sovereign states. As John Stockwell, former head of a CIA operational group in Angola testifies, from the beginning of the 1960's the CIA carried out several dozen subversive operations against independent Africa, paying special attention to strengthening the West's position in the south of the continent.

U.S. agents operate under the cover of diplomatic passports, and in the guise of private individuals—businessmen and officials in various nongovernmental organizations. That was also noted by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. In his statement regarding the expulsion of the group of U.S. citizens from Kenya he stressed that they penetrated the country in the guise of missionaries. But their true task was by no means the establishment of Christian virtues, but carrying out acts of sabotage and subversion, undermining Kenya's national security.

Moscow TV Examines Angolan Economy, War

OW220112 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0545 GMT on 11 November broadcasts a 30-minute report titled "Angola: A Spring of Concern and Hope" marking Angola's Independence Day. Correspondent Valeriy Grigoryev introduces the program by saying that he had spent the past 5 years in Angola, where the news media gave daily coverage to RSA raids in the south and activities by UNITA bands in the northern, eastern, and central regions. He notes extensive worry and concern in rural and urban areas, saying: "There are many who think that all the problems and troubles which the Angolan people have suffered after winning their war of independence are related to the undeclared war. There is no question that the war has become a heavy burden that the working people have to shoulder. More than half the country's budget is spent on defense. These measures are forced on the government. One should not forget that the war is continuing, that the

NATO member states, and above all the United States, continue to supply the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] groups with the latest weapons.

"The economy also deteriorated with the significant decline in revenues for the two primary export commodities, oil and coffee, due to lower prices. All this is undoubtedly true, but these factors are only partially responsible for the country's financial and economic crisis. There are many who would be happy, and indeed it would be advantageous to them, to blame the entire economic collapse on the war and falling prices.

"I recall the May Day speech by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor [MPLA-Labor] and president of the Republic. It reminded many of a bomb explosion. Perhaps for the first time the Angolan leader candidly, impartially, and critically stated the facts. I quote: 'The reactionary and corrupt bourgeois circles, with the aid of intrigue, slander, and secret insubordination, are attempting to win the support of the highest echelons of government — the leaders of the state apparatus. They are attempting to undermine the unity and cohesion of the party and state leadership. These reactionaries are attempting to find political figures who could be used to divert the revolutionary process to the sidelines.' Eduardo dos Santos also noted that the class struggle in Angola has become more acute."

Grigoryev continues: "Indeed, the middle rung of the state apparatus is openly hindering the decisions of the party, state, and the Council of National Defense and Security. Corruption is at an unprecedented level. Inflation in rampant. Speculation, and the so called black market, have become serious problems on a national level.

"The crisis can also be attributed to mismanagement. Because of the failure to reconcile government planning and the state budget, the deficit in the balance of payments continues to grow. Foreign debt is increasing. The state bureaucracy has been blown out of proportion, while the management of the economy and enterprises is terribly poor. Production discipline is very low. How can there be talk of fulfilling plans when more than one-third of the Republic's enterprises are idle while the rest are working at minimum capacity? The rural situation is no better. All this has led to a decline in the standard of living.

"In order to find a way out of the crisis, the leadership of the country has worked out a program to cure the economic and financial ills. To stimulate the economy, the privatization of strategically unimportant companies and enterprises has been proposed. The government is planning to broaden the public sector and attract foreign capital into the trade, transportation, agriculture, and service industries. To stop inflation it has been proposed to devalue the local currency, the kwanza. The government has also announced its intention to join the International Monetary Fund.

"It is difficult to predict how these plans will be implemented, but one thing is clear: Angola's present situation cannot continue for long. A transition from words to deeds is necessary.

"In the film that you are about to see, we have attempted to give you an objective picture of contemporary Angola, to show you the difficulties of which I spoke, and the hopes of the Angolans that these difficulties are temporary and will be resolved."

The documentary begins with shots of the Museum of Slavery, cutting to shots of schools, hospitals and heavy traffic in Luanda and several beach scenes. Grigoryev briefly outlines gains made by the Angolans, saying that there is still much to be done. One achievement is equal rights for all Angolans, regardless of their ethnic status, he says.

Grigoryev says that despite the gains, the civil war, which is financed by imperial forces and particularly the United States, has already claimed 60,000 lives. He says many children have been orphaned and many more people have been displaced. Grigoryev says: "It is the sum of these factors that is the root of Angola's acute financial and economic crisis. It should also be noted that oil income has decreased 35% due to the sharp drop in world oil prices." As video cuts to shots of the Angolan countryside, Grigoryev reviews the financial difficulties that have forced the government to cut back on expenditures and development.

"The people use coupons to purchase foodstuffs and essential goods in government shops. These coupons are issued only to those who are employed. However, it is not always possible to obtain goods with these coupons. Often the shops are empty. Government and cooperative markets cannot boast of having much to offer. Crafty dealers steal the goods in transit to or from the stores and sell them on the black market." Video shows imported goods in a private market, where Grigoryev says prices are many times higher than at government stores.

Grigoryev says that to combat speculation, the government formed special enforcement units and introduced harsher laws. He repeats that it is no longer possible to blame the war entirely for all the country's ills. He says it is time to re-evaluate policies and find solutions to the problems.

Video shows primitive farming methods interspersed with interviews of people discussing their difficulties but expressing enthusiasm over land ownership.

Video shows a hospital which is partially staffed with Soviet doctors. The superintendent outlines his difficulties, which include shortages of medicines, equipment, and staff. Grigoryev says: "Thousands of Angolans are dying from infectious diseases. Fifty-five% of the population are virus carriers, while the life expectancy of Angolans is 41 years."

The remainder of the program focuses on the effects of the war. Grigoryev interviews several officers and video shows battle areas, roads, and Soviet technicians helping to erect bridges.

East Europe

Comparison of 16 Nov Strougal Interview

Prague *Rude Pravo* in Czech on 17 November on page 7 carries a 500-word unattributed report on an interview by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal with a group of Czechoslovak journalists at the close of his talks in Moscow on 16 November.A comparison of the newspaper version with the Prague Domestic Service in Czech version published in the 19 November Soviet Union *Daily Report* on page 25 permits the following clarification:

Penultimate paragraph, sentence two reads ...We do not need to imitate each other in everything, but we must be compatible in external relations....(confirming queried words)

Foreign Ministry Briefing on Strougal

LD191206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Nov 87

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Fanton]

[Text] [Fanton] Hello Comrades. We start with information about a briefing which has taken place in Moscow in the USSR Foreign Ministry press center. Here is a report by our correspondent Aleksandr Korshunov:

[Korshunov] The meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists was conducted by Gremitskikh, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the Foreign Ministry. He told those present about the talks Comrades Gorbachev and Ryzhkov held in the Kremlin with Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the CSSR Government, who was in Moscow on a working visit. Most important questions of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation were touched upon during these meetings.

[Begin Gremitskikh recording] At the center of the talks were questions of the implementation of accords reached during the meetings between Gorbachev and Husak, general secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee and the CPCZ Central Committee. The sides ascertained that the programs mapped out for economic development and the change of economic mechanisms, including in the foreign economic sphere, dictate the necessity of a more active use of new effective forms of economic and scientific and technological ties. Accord was reached to speed up the preparation of a concept of cooperation for 15-20 years, based on a qualitatively new approach to the development of economic ties between the USSR and the CSSR. The pressing need was stressed to adopt measures to raise the technical level and quality of mutually-delivered output, to activate efforts to perfect the structure of bilateral trade, and to expand its volumes. [end recording]

[Korshunov] The forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit and the state of affairs at the Geneva talks are undoubtedly causing heightened interest at the moment both among the public and the mass news media. Naturally, many of the questions which were asked were devoted to this. Here in particular is what the Foreign Ministry representative said:

[Begin Gremitskikh recording] First and foremost, I would like to draw attention to the visit to Moscow of John Whitehead, first deputy secretary of state.

I would like to say that the conversations with Whitehead were an important stage in the preparations for the Soviet-U.S. summit. Our side expounded to Whitehead the Soviet concept of preparing for a summit. There was an analysis of the state of affairs at the Geneva talks. The Soviet side stressed the necessity of invigorating the work in Geneva. The Soviet delegation has recently put forward a whole series of compromise proposals which make it possible to conclude in the most compact time frame the coordination of a text for the treaty. We express the hope that Max Kampelman has not come to Geneva empty-handed either. [end recording]

[Korshunov] There was also mention at the briefing about the results of the conference of the leaders of the Arab states, which was held recently in Amman. Arab journalists and certain Western reporters were interested in the Soviet assessment of the results of the Amman meeting.

[Begin Gremitskikh recording] The USSR is closely studying the decisions of the Amman conference. As we understand, not all the documents approved by the conference have yet been distributed. It can be said at this stage that in our view the Amman forum was an important event in the life of the Middle East. This was the first time in the last 5 years that it was possible to convene such a representative conference; which arrived at a unified point of view on a whole bunch of acute regional problems. The Arab states' desire to overcome differences and to coordinate joint actions is significant. A unified Arab opinion will undoubtedly facilitate the consolidation of the positions of those who support a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East. [end recording]

[Korshunov] Answers were also given to other questions during the press conference.

Jaruzelski Holds Press Briefing on Referendum
PM201355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Runup to Referendum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Nov—W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, gave a press conference here for foreign journalists on the theme of the current situation in the country with regard to the nationwide referendum due on 29 November this year and the implementation of stage two of the economic reform in Poland.

The Polish leader said that the second and more advanced stage of radical sociopolitical and economic reforms began in fall 1987. Our country faces long, difficult, and laborious work, he continued.

PZPR Views 'New Stage of Socialist Renewal'
PM201257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Politburo Report"]

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Nov—Poland is entering a new stage of socialist renewal. All the conditions have been created for the substantial acceleration of its development, a PZPR Central Committee Politburo report published here today emphasizes. It will be submitted for examination to the regular PZPR Central Committee plenum opening 25 November.

The report states that the PZPR is the initiator of economic reform, of the idea of national concord, and of the development of democracy and self-management. These transformations are underpinned by the incontestable successes of socialism in Poland. The reforms being implemented in Poland are an integral part of the political and economic changes now taking place in many fraternal parties and countries and throughout the socialist system. The ideas of restructuring and acceleration were vividly expressed in the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. They were confirmed most forcefully during the Moscow festivities to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. These ideas lend new dynamism to the development of socialism and enhance its attractive force. Applying the common principles and natural laws of socialist building, Poland is creating its own model of social, economic, and political life, the report points out.

Social ownership of the means of production is and will remain the basis of socialist social relations, of the country's development, and of the increase of the working people's living standards.

The development of self-management is the program direction of the party's policy. The PZPR devotes paramount attention to introducing broad forms of socialist democracy and people's power. They will be reflected in the new edition of the Polish Constitution. It is the party's duty to be in the vanguard of change. The PZPR expects resolute and effective support from the social sciences, the entire ideological front, and all components of the education and training system, the report states.

Devaluation of Forint 'Promotes' Inflation
PM231005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent B. Rodionov dispatch: "Devaluation of the Forint"]

[Text] Budapest—A new 5% reduction in the rate of exchange of the forint against the "basket" of convertible currencies has been announced in Budapest.

In the spring of the current year and the fall of last year the Hungarian currency had already been devalued by 8% on both occasions. The "cheap" forint is to boost Hungarian exports and attract Western tourists in an effort to stem the growth of the country's foreign debt. At the same time it promotes inflation which according to official estimates is to reach 14-15% next year.

Romania, Ethiopia Issue Communique on Talks
LD201517 Moscow TASS in English 0951 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Bucharest November 20 TASS—Romania and Ethiopia acclaim the undertanding reached in principle between the USSR and the USA to conclude an agreement on liquidating intermediate- and shorter-range missiles. They express the hope that this historic agreement will prompt new moves aimed at destroying nuclear weapons in Europe and all over the world, says a Romanian-Ethiopian communique published today on the results of the negotiations between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, staying in Romania on an official friendly visit.

The leaders of the two countries, the document points out, resolutely stand out for complete destruction of nuclear weapons and believe that all nations in the world should take actions in this area.

Briefs

First SFRY-USSR Enterprise

Moscow, November 20 (TANJUG)—The first Yugoslav-Soviet enterprise was founded in Moscow today. The "CETA" enterprise, to be based in Belgrade, is to coordinate the work of Yugoslav and Soviet institutions engaged in exploration of oil and gas processing and commercialize the results. The contract on the founding of the enterprise was signed by director of the Sarajevo enterprise "Energoinvest" Dragutin Kosovac and by representative of the Soviet Ministry for Oil Processing and Petrochemistry Aleksey Litvinenko. The enterprise was founded on the basis of a years-long cooperation between Energoinvest and the Belgrade-based Institute for General Chemistry on the one side and the Soviet Institute for Chemical Technology in the city of Grozniy and the Institute for Catalysis of the Soviet Academy of Sciences on the other. [Text] [*Belgrade TANJUG in English 1624 GMT 20 Nov 87 LD*]

West Europe

Western Antinuclear Campaign Viewed

LD201500 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—By news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

Six years ago, on November 21, 1981, Amsterdam witnessed one of the most powerful demonstrations in Western Europe in the post-war period in protest against the Washington-launched nuclear arms race.

About 500,000 demonstrators from the Netherlands, Belgium, Great Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany and other Western European countries demanded that their governments and the NATO leadership abandon the plans to deploy American INF forces in Western Europe.

Similar slogans keynoted major anti-nuke demonstrations and peace marches in London, Paris, Brussels, Bonn, Rome and other European capitals.

The protests crossed national borders and turned into an all-European movement. Advocates of the nuclear arms race sought, and they have not given up their attempt now, to belittle the significance and scope of the anti-war movement in Europe and even to bury it.

Actions for a nuclear-free world are continuing, even though their forms are being perfected. At present, this struggle embraces ever larger social groups and sections of the population. Involved in the peace movement are trade union organizations and university professors, ecological groups and literary workers, religious communities and parliamentarians.

Under these conditions, symposiums and parliaments, take part in television space links between countries and continents.

Some opponents of the anti-war movement present the diversification of its forms as a sign of "weakening" and "dying out" of the movement. The reality refutes such claims.

The international anti-war "peace wave" action, held on October 24, showed that the mass protest against the threat of nuclear war may grow to global dimensions. The global peace wave swept all the continents.

The Soviet public actively participate in this movement. They believe that their task is to facilitate the creation of firm guarantees of peace in Europe and the world at large.

More on Soviet Science Delegations in Britain

Marchuk Interviewed

PM231007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by own correspondent A. Krivopalov and TASS correspondent Yu. Levchenko: "In the Two Countries' Interests"; first three paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] London, 14 Nov—A representative delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the academy, was in Britain 9-15 November. It was invited by the Royal Society—the supreme coordination center of British academic science—and was a return visit after last summer's visit to the Soviet Union by a Royal Society delegation led by George Porter, its president.

The delegation, eminent Soviet scientists of world renown, included Academicians Yu.A. Buslayev, B.K. Vaynshteyn, Yu.V. Gulyayev, R.V. Petrov, and L.D. Faddeyev, A.N. Tavkhelidze, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, and A.A. Makarov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

On the eve of the delegation's return home, we asked G.I. Marchuk to give us his impressions of the visit.

[Correspondents] Guriy Ivanovich, this is the first visit to Britain by a president of the USSR Academy of Sciences since 1965 and your first visit to a major Western country in your present capacity. What aims did you set yourself when you left for Britain?

[Marchuk] Britain plays an important role in world science. Its achievements are differentiated, if I may so express it. Major "breakthroughs" here are primarily

connected with practical developments and preparations to assimilate them in industrial production. This is because scientists want to obtain a tangible return on their research as soon as possible. This is an unquestionable strength of British science. It does have its difficulties, however. For example, British scientists are unable to broadly develop long-term research requiring substantial expenditure, and they are forced to rely on international experience. In the final analysis, major scientific discoveries depend on this kind of research. In the Soviet Union, these issues are organized at the proper level. How do I think British science would benefit from developing closer relations with us? It could use the results of the profound, fundamental research carried out in the USSR. We could use British experience of rapid introduction when preparing to use results of this research in practice, and we could also carry out joint research projects for industry in the interests of both our countries.

At the same time, I believe that Britain is prepared to develop scientific and technical ties with the Soviet Union. I am thinking of the political foundations laid in recent years by the two countries' leaders, above all, of M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Britain in 1984 and Prime Minister M. Thatcher's visit to the Soviet Union in spring this year. These contacts between state leaders have given a great boost to expanding bilateral cooperation in all spheres. The leaders of our two countries clearly want to develop cooperation. But what about scientific "grassroots?" We wanted to find out for ourselves what our British colleagues think about this and the extent to which they are prepared to flesh out the accord reached between our leaders with practical action.

[Correspondents] How much have your expectations been vindicated?

[Marchuk] We have been given the opportunity to make broad contact with scientific institutions, individual scientists, and also statesmen here in Britain. This has been extremely important, as we had to sound out the level of mutual interest in developing—substantially developing, as we now realize—cooperation in science and technology between our countries. We have visited a number of important British scientific centers. Naturally, we have had many professional discussions with our colleagues, which have still further strengthened us in the certainty that the time has come for extensive development of cooperation in science.

[Correspondents] What made the greatest impression on you and other members of the delegation during these meetings?

[Marchuk] The Royal Society, where a healthy creative spirit and good relations prevail. If you would like me to be more specific, I would perhaps single out Cambridge in particular, and not only because it is a recognized center of research in the natural sciences. We saw something new there: the beginnings of collaboration between science and production in the shape of the Cambridge Science Park (that is what they call complexes combining research laboratories with experimental production units belonging to industrial firms). We ourselves set up large industrial production and research organizations at the Academy of Sciences' major scientific centers, such as the Novosibirsk Akademgorodok, which soon begin to lead independent lives. But we were impressed by the fact that a network of laboratories, each employing a maximum of 100 people, is in operation here in Cambridge. These laboratories can rapidly focus their efforts on a specific problem, which shows the flexibility of the new organizational system. We should study the Cambridge experience.

[Correspondents] You have had two meetings with M. Thatcher during your visit. How do you rate your conversations with her?

[Marchuk] George Porter, president of the Royal Society, organized a reception in honor of our delegation. The reception was attended by Prime Minister M. Thatcher. We felt the prime minister's sincere desire to develop scientific cooperation. The next day Mrs. Thatcher received B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and L.M. Zamyatin, Soviet ambassador to Britain, at her official residence. We had an interesting, constructive conversation which showed the British Government's serious desire to develop cooperation with our country. Constructive proposals were made. They are connected with defining the main areas of science which, from the viewpoint of the British prime minister, are the most important.

[Correspondents] What are the results of the visit here by the Academy of Sciences delegation?

[Marchuk] They are reflected in the protocol signed by the presidents of both academies. We discussed the present state of scientific cooperation, examined the question of exchanging scientists, and analyzed scientific issues of mutual interest. The protocol records the results of the exchange of opinions on basic cooperation issues and also reflects some problems concerning international scientific ties.

Aganbegyan Meets Thatcher

LD202004 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] London November 20 TASS—Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain received here on November 20 Abel Aganbegyan, academic secretary of the Economic Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

During their conversation they exchanged views on a number of aspects of international economic problems.

The Soviet scientist told the British prime minister about the experience of the restructuring of economic mechanism in the Soviet Union.

Margaret Thatcher expressed lively interest in the changes taking place in Soviet economy and in the prospects of restructuring processes.

The British prime minister requested to convey to Soviet people wishes of success in the solution of the tasks connected with the acceleration of economic development.

Talks Held With FRG Foreign Ministry
LD211354 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn November 21 TASS—Political consultations between the West German and Soviet Foreign Ministries were held here on November 19-20. The talks were conducted by Hermann Freiherr von Richthofen, head of the second political department of the West German Foreign Ministry, and Aleksandr Bondarenko, head of the the third European department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. The talks passed in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The talks focused on issues of further developing bilateral relations and urgent international problems. Concurrently, the consultations served to prepare for the vist of Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, to West Germany. Bondarenko was received for talks by Juergen Sudhoff, state secretary of the West German Foreign Ministry.

FRG Chemical Weapons Destruction Facility Toured
PM201357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 87 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Bovkun "On the Spot Reportage": "FRG: Soviet Experts at Chemical Installation"—first paragraph is IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] A group of Soviet experts on the destruction of chemical munitions headed by S.B. Batsanov, deputy chief of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, visited the FRG 15-18 November at the invitation of the federal government. It included representatives of the USSR Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Chemical Industry; members of the Soviet delegation at the Geneva talks on prohibition of chemical weapons; and V.K. Sokolov, chief of construction work at the well-known project near Chapayevsk. They had conversations with representatives of the Bonn Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and inspected the Bundeswehr installation for the destruction of combat toxic substances near Muenster.

Muenster—As we approached the ramp to board the small FVW aircraft carrying the number of one of the West German "Luftwaffe" units, it crossed my mind that people like us do not get frequent opportunities to fly in Bundeswehr aircraft. Indeed, this was a far from ordinary operation: Agreement was reached to include a Soviet journalist in the group of Soviet experts on the destruction of chemical weapons invited by the FRG Government to inspect the military installation near Muenster.

The aircraft immediately took a course to the north and, 30 minutes later, landed at Fassberg military airfield on Lueneburg Heath, where NATO and the Bundeswehr traditionally hold their maneuvers and where chemical munitions from the time of World Wars I and II are disarmed. The dumps holding U.S. toxic substances are located elsewhere in the FRG and are inaccessible to visitors.

We traveled to the military training site by car, passing by numerous signs reading "Forbidden Zone." We were met by Professor Metzner, who is a famous specialist on nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological defense, Colonel Rotlaender, and other leaders from the installation.

"We are constantly finding bombs, shells, and grenades filled with highly toxic substances," the colonel told us. "Chemical munition tests were carried out here in 1914-1918 and 1939-1945. Plenty of unexploded ammunition is still to be found in the ground."

"The destruction installation has been in operation since 1982," Metzner added. "Since then we have destroyed 75 tonnes of mustard gas and 325 tonnes of contaminated materials...."

We were issued gas masks. Captain Zellermann gave detailed explanations, halting at every installation. He demonstrated the loading of superstrength steel containers designed for transporting explosive finds and the operation of metal detectors used to detect shells and mines in the ground. Special X-ray instruments make it possible to "examine" their chemical contents.

The military training site, surrounded by several barbed wire fences, occupies a substantial area. The inspection of dumps and premises for the primary handling of shells took rather a long time. Afterward the hosts invited us to the administrative block, where everything we had seen was confirmed by solid reference books and demonstrations of various blueprints and tables.

That was followed by an inspection of the main project: an installation for the thermal destruction of the contents of chemical munitions.

"Toxic substances are virtually never carried into the atmosphere by smoke, but nevertheless we incinerate mustard gas only when the wind is blowing from the city in the direction of the heath. After all, Muenster is only 7 km away," Metzner remarked.

The crowd of local journalists, representing the main radio and television stations and the largest newspapers and journals, were not very interested in the installation. They have seen it all before. They now surrounded members of the Soviet delegation and especially V.K. Solovyev, chief of construction work at the well-known projects near Chapayevsk.

He noted the importance of the frank exchange of information, the hosts' hospitality, and their years-long experience in destroying old munitions, especially where chemical and nonchemical charges have to be differentiated [na stadii differentsiatsii khimicheskikh i nekhimicheskikh zaryadov]. He reminded them that the question of old munitions is also under discussion at the Geneva talks. But Soviet experts are much more perturbed by questions concerning elimination of modern chemical weapons and international cooperation for the sake of a swift conclusion of a convention banning them.

That was the main topic of the final discussion, which officially concluded the inspection of the installation near Muenster. I asked Prof Metzner:

"In your view, what are the chances of international cooperation in the sphere of destroying chemical munitions?"

"It is absolutely necessary. We will be simply forced to embark on it."

"The technology utilized in Shikhany," one of the local journalists who have visited the USSR interrupted, "is of considerable interest in this context. Some of my colleagues perceived this step by the USSR as an invitation to international cooperation in this sphere."

I drew my interlocutors' attention to a substantial discrepancy. The FRG Defense Ministry bulletin for 1986, which was handed out to us back in the aircraft, cited a NATO document which said that the United States would not start production of binary weapons if the Soviet Union agrees in Geneva to conclude a treaty on destruction of chemical weapons. The USSR is prepared to sign the appropriate convention, but the United States intends to start production of binary weapons already in December. What is the FRG attitude toward this?

The FRG Government, I was reminded, advocates a universal ban. Yes, this is Bonn's official stance. During a recent "Current Affairs Question Time" in the Bundestag, Chancellor H. Kohl confirmed the FRG's intention to withdraw all chemical weapons from its territory by 1992. But spokesmen of the ruling coalition did not go as far as condemning the start of the new chemical arms upgrading in the United States. Why?

It would obviously have been tactless to ask such a question in a place which does not produce but destroys chemical weapons (even if only old ones). I did not ask it. People here always react painfully to discrepancies between FRG and U.S. interests, especially in the security sphere. On the other hand, the visit to Muenster demonstrated with sufficient clarity the West German side's serious interest in stepping up and deepening bilateral contacts in the area of the destruction of chemical weapons.

Putting the Muenster installation on display was a demonstration of openness. Such demonstrations are only to be acclaimed.

U.S. Missile Involved in FRG Air Base Accident

LD201824 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Bonn November 20 TASS—An American Army truck tractor, carrying four missiles, has turned over at a high speed near the U.S. air base in Ramstein (Rhineland-Pfalz). Three U.S. servicemen were injured. One of the missiles was damaged.

According to the *PPA* news agency, "ground-to-air" anti-aircraft missiles were involved in the accident. The accident place was immediately encircled by U.S. police. Car drivers and passers-by, who were nearby, were thoroughly searched. Some of them had cameras taken away from them and the used film spoilt by exposure. The Rhineland-Pfalz government has ordered the police to report to the public nothing about the accident.

The *Prograss Presse-Agentur* writes that in that area there are depots not only of U.S. anti-aircraft missiles but also nuclear Pershing-2 missiles. Considering very tough measures taken by the authorities, one may suppose that exactly a nuclear missile was involved in the accident, the *PPA* reports.

'Militarist' Franco-German Initiatives Hit

PM230945 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 5

[Yuliy Yakhontov "Commentator's Column": "Not In the Spirit of the Time"]

[Text] Bonn—There is something alarming in the persistence with which Bonn is striving for a rapprochement with France. The enthusiastic commentaries by progovernment West German press and television about a "reconciliation with the French" strike a jarring note. If they are talking about reconciliation with an enemy of almost 50 years ago, then France was not the only one in Western Europe to suffer invasion by Hitler's hordes. If

they are talking about only NATO countries, which are close to the FRG in spirit, they would have to "make it up" with Britain, Denmark, and the Netherlands also, not to list them all.

But no, people on the Rhine are sounding off about France. It is good that this "rapprochement" and "reconciliation" should take place in the sphere of culture, science, education, and sport—indeed, there are few areas in which cooperation between two such large and influential European continental countries cannot both benefit the two states' peoples and also promote detente and disarmament. But today's Bonn rightists are putting the main stress on the military-political and military-technical spheres. Addressing French President F. Mitterrand recently, Chancellor Kohl said: "We are ready to impart a new scale to FRG-French relations. This particularly applies to extending military cooperation and cooperation in the area of political security."

The West German chancellor and the French president have met on several occasions on FRG territory in less than 2 months. Joint FRG-French military exercises codenamed "Cocky Sparrow" [Derzkiy Vorobyey] were conducted in September. The idea of creating a joint defense council arose as a result. The question naturally arises here: Defense against whom? Not, surely, against their North Atlantic bloc allies?

In October, during his official visit to the FRG, the French president warned that France would not be able to defend the FRG and that a collective system of security was necessary. Not a month later, at the latest meeting, which has just ended, the two countries' leaders were signing an agreement on joint development of a "second-generation" antitank helicopter and finally reaching agremeent on forming a West German-French brigade. This brigade of 3,000-4,000 men under French command will be deployed in the city of Boeblingen, near Stuttgart.

How are we to take all this? Surely the French, who have their own national nuclear forces, feel calm enough without the 500,000-strong West German Bundeswehr? Or is this being done under strong pressure from Bonn, which wants at all costs to be the main partner of a European nuclear power? Yet another question inevitably comes to mind: Does this militarist "fuss"—the latest antitank helicopters, the defense council, and the combined brigade—really accord with the spirit of the time? The peoples of the European countries, which now stand on the eve of the historic step of eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles, are now turning their thoughts not toward armament but toward ways of reducing the level of military confrontation on the continent, attaining disarmament, and making peace in Europe lasting and reliable.

Italian CP Leader Natta's Statements Cited

LD230147 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Rome November 22 TASS—"An in-depth economic reform and the development of democracy in all walks of Soviet society are the basis of the current restructuring process in the Soviet Union", stated Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party (PCI), speaking at a meeting in the city of Modena. The meeting was dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

He emphasized the revolutionary nature of changes in the USSR.

"Over the period that has passed since the 27th Congress of the CPSU", he said, "considerable successes have been achieved in the Soviet Union. This was justly spoken of at the celebration meeting in Moscow on November 2".

"However, much is yet to be done", Alessandro Natta pointed out, recalling the words of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the next two or three years will be decisive in the restructuring process.

"To achieve profound economic, cultural and political renewal, the USSR is in need of peace", the PCI general secretary said. "That the new Soviet leadership stated this from the very outset and tirelessly strives for peace is an indication of strength and by no means an indication of weakness".

Alessandro Natta emphasized special importance of the new political thinking. "Its essence is," he said, "that detente and peaceful coexistence alone are no longer enough for the present-day world. It is essential to move on to cooperation between peoples, states and various systems in order to resolve the great problems facing mankind".

The PCI general secretary pointed out that the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting would be of historic importance because it would open up prospects for further steps towards ridding mankind of the nuclear war nightmare that has been haunting the world throughout the second half of this century.

"We wish success to the restructuring process which serves the interests of the Soviet Union, enhances the prestige of world socialism, and promotes the building of genuinely lasting peace," Alessandro Natta said in conclusion.

Portugal's President Soares Visits Soviet Union

Report on Visit

PM231021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Portuguese President Mario Soares' Visit to Soviet Union"]

[Excerpts] Portuguese President Mario Alberto Nobre Soares arrives in the Soviet Union on an official visit 23 November at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [passage omitted]

People in the Soviet Union welcome Portuguese President M. Soares' arrival and express the hope that this visit and forthcoming Soviet-Portuguese talks will give impetus to development of political dialogue and varied cooperation between the USSR and Portugal in the interests of the peoples of both countries and will promote improvement of the European political climate.

Soares Remarks on Visit

LD212019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1458 GMT 21 Nov 87

["Interview with Portuguese President Mario Soares to Soviet television on the eve of his visit to the USSR"—screen caption; place of interview ; live or recorded; video shows Soares]

[Excerpts] [Soares] We are approaching the forthcoming high-level talks with the Soviet leaders with a desire to fully normalize relations between our two countries. After our revolution, in January, 1975, the honor fell to me, as Portuguese foreign minister, to sign several agreements with the USSR that remain in force to this day. However, subsequently, due to reasons connected with the evolution of democracy in Portugal, our bilateral relations—economic, cultural and political—did not duly develop. It is in search of such development that we are setting off for the USSR. [passage omitted]

During my visit, I will be accompanied by two members of the Portuguese Government, the foreign minister and the minister of trade and tourism; members of political parties represented in the republic's assembly; eminent scientific and cultural figures; and a group of businessmen. The latter are interested in establishing close economic links with the USSR and in developing trade and economic cooperation, including setting up joint enterprises. They are very businesslike businessmen. Coming with me to your country will be the president of the Confederation of Portuguese Trade and Industry and the president of the state holding company, (EP). These people accompanying me are capable of giving new impetus to Portuguese-Soviet trade and economic relations. I am also going to visit two of your republics, Armenia and Azerbaijan. [passage omitted]

Arrives, Met by Gromyko

LD231154 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 23 TASS—Mario Soares, president of the Portuguese Republic, arrived in Moscow for an official visit today at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the airport Mario Soares and his wife were welcomed by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and his wife, Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

CPSU Delegation Leaves for Spain 20 Nov

LD202229 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—A CPSU delegation led by Ivan Gladkikh, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labour and Social Problems, flew to Madrid today at the invitation of the leadership of the Communist Party of the Peoples of Spain. It will take part in the activities devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Gorbachev's Book Released in Spain

LD201818 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Madrid November 20 TASS—The official presentation in Spain of the book *"Perestroyka"* by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took place in the Soviet Embassy in Madrid. It was put out by Plaza y Janes, one of the biggest publishing houses in the country. The book includes statements, speeches and articles over the period of between March 1986 and August 1987, reflecting an important stage in the development of the home and foreign policies of the Soviet Union after the April (1985) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

The ceremony was attended by leaders of major political parties, deputies and senators of the Spanish parliament, representatives of trade union and public organizations, well-known scientists and men of culture. [passage omitted]

Jaruzelski, Papandreou Talk in Athens

LD211453 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Athens November 21 TASS—Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, now in Greece on an official visit, met and talked with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

Jaruzelski emphasized that the national interests of the Polish people were linked with detente, stronger security and peace. At international forums Poland consistently advocates clearing the barriers of mistrust, building equitable and mutually profitable relations among states and peoples. Peaceful coexistence of the European peoples should rely on unqualified observance of the fundamental standards of international law, including the treaties and agreements that determine the post-war, indisputable territorial and political realities on our continent. The Polish leader spoke highly of Greece's activity in the European arena.

Evaluating positively the Greek-Polish relations in the post-war period, the prime minister of Greece drew attention to the opportunities for boosting cooperation in many areas. He said that Greece and Poland had an important role to play in the efforts for peace and disarmament and made their own

contribution to this cause. The Greek leader cited as an example Poland's proposals for reducing armaments and promoting trust in Central Europe.

Jaruzelski also had a meeting with Harilaos Florakis, general secretary of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee.

More on Soviet Delegation in Latin America

Tarazevich Remarks at News Conference

LD220955 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Mexico November 22 TASS—The USSR and Mexico hold identical view points on many key issues of the present-day international situation, Georgiy Tarazevich, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, told a press conference here Saturday. He heads a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet touring several Latin American countries.

This was confirmed, in part, during a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, he stressed. The talk focussed on problems related to nuclear disarmament, halting the tests of nuclear weapons and banning their deployment in space and also issues pertaining to the establishment of an international security system.

Tarazevich noted that the talks with the president of Mexico also centered on issues and processes of a political settlement of the Central American crisis, the role of Mexico in them, and bilateral Soviet-American relations.

Our contacts in Mexico, including the meeting with a group of senators of the republic's National Congress showed the availability of considerable potential in terms of extending bilateral relations, he said. The sides supported the development of parliamentary ties, which would promote mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Mexico.

On the same day, the group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet left for Nicaragua.

Delegation Arrives in Nicaragua

LD221013 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Managua November 22 TASS— A group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Georgiy Tarazevich, vice-president of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived here. The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians will meet members of the National Assembly and representatives of Nicaragua's political parties.

Nicaragua Protests U.S. War Games in Honduras

LD201700 Moscow TASS in English 0851 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Managua November 20 TASS—On Thursday Nicaragua protested against the U.S. large-scale war games in Honduras. The exercise crudely violates the provisions of the Guatemalan agreement on settling the situation in Central America. Whereas Nicaragua promotes in every way the development of the peace process in the region, showing goodwill and a serious approach, the American administration conducts the war games on the Honduran territory, Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez told a press conference. He pointed out that the agreement signed by the presidents of the five Latin American states in Guatemala last August, would be effective only in case the USA stops threatening Nicaragua with an armed interference. One of the agreement's provisions flatly demands an end to the U.S. support for Nicaraguan contras.

The war games "Blazing Trail" are the latest in a series of U.S. exercises in Honduras. Their aim is to show the combat might of U.S. forces close to the Nicaraguan borders.

Castro Speaks at 17th Railmen's Congress

LD221541 Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Havana November 22 TASS—The struggle for peace is indisolubly linked with development, since if lasting peace is established on earth, the peoples will get large resources for comprehensive economic development, said Fidel Castro.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the republic, addressed the closing session of the 17th Latin American Congress of Railmen held here.

The Cuban leader emphasized the need to press for an end to the arms race and diverting the funds thus released to the solution of the problems faced by developing countries, their foreign debt and establishing a new international economic order. Fidel Castro noted a tremendous importance of the congress to developing further railways in Cuba. He voiced confidence that its results would help step up the activity of Cuban railmen and create on time a modern and reliable railway system in the country.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Addresses Central Committee Meeting

PM231421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 87
Second Edition pp 1,2

[TASS report under the headline: "Be in the Vanguard, Work in the New Way—Conference at CPSU Central Committee"; material in brackets supplies variant Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version, broadcast at 1900 GMT on 20 Nov 87]

[Text]A conference held at the CPSU Central Committee discussed the tasks of party work to ensure the main directions of the new stage of perestroyka—democratization of the entire social life and a radical economic reform. The conference was attended by secretaries and heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee, other senior officials of the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, the Party Control Committee under the CPSU Central Committee.

Opening the conference, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev briefly summed up its purpose:

"We have decided today to meet here, in our party home—the leadership of the Central Committee, heads of departments, heads of the party apparatus—to discuss the theme that is now in the order of the day in a real, fundamental way," M.S. Gorbachev said.

"The point of the matter is the party's role in perestroyka at its new, second stage. As a matter of fact, the theme of the party's role has never been removed from the agenda and it assumes now greater practical importance than ever. [Radio version has: ...from the agenda, but it assumes now...] It is perfectly clear that socialist construction cannot rapidly advance without the party at this stage of perestroyka, too.

"Summing up the first stage of perestroyka, it can be said with confidence that the Central Committee, the Politburo and the Secretariat, the apparatus of the Central Committee, party committees at republican and local levels have implemented it on the whole successfully. What complicated the things was that everything at that stage was, essentially, for the first time—the quest of the ways of restructuring, the choice of the directions, methods of work, numerous experiments. I believe that both from the viewpoint of theoretical and political work, and from the viewpoint of practical approaches to the matter the party at this stage proved equal to the occasion.

"We have noted correctly at the June plenary meeting of the Central Committee that as soon as there is a lag somewhere, we are immediately aware of the loss of momentum, of skidding. Then some party organizations again resort to old methods to check the manifestations of some negative tendencies by issuing strings of orders. [Radio version reads: ...some negative tendencies, in other words, they act according to the principle of 'stop them,' hold it, and so on.]

"But now such methods won't do. Once democratization was brought into play and the potential of the people has been geared to all the processes of perestroyka, matters cannot be conducted in the old way. [Radio version has: "But now such methods won't do. Now that democratization has been brought into play, now that the potential of the people is being involved in all the processes...] This will only bring society in a fever, will unnerve people, bring nervousness into our political and ideological atmosphere, in public awareness.

"Now that we have approached a new and very complex stage of perestroyka whose core is constituted by the line containing two inter-related, inter-dependent aspects—the further democratization of society and a radical economic reform—our work is brought to a new plane, too. We have so far been, so to say, explaining, proving, substantiating the need for perestroyka. We looked for new approaches, worked on documents for a radical economic reform. The people have supported us, our quests, the decisions of the party.

"Today, when the democratic processes will be deepening, when our program of a radical economic reform will set entire society in motion, will have a bearing on the interests of millions, the party will face still more complex tasks. [Radio version has: ...in motion, will begin to have a bearing...]

"We must thoroughly consider our work at the new stage. Impromptu actions will not be enough. To say that 'we shall be working the way we used to' would be wrong, since nothing would come of it now. Simply to bring pressure, simply to issue commands, to simply call everyone to district party committees are not a suitable method either, since by using cost-effectiveness we unleash the initiative of all sections of production and management—industries, amalgamations, work collectives, every worker. [Radio version has: ...since by using financial autonomy, we unleash the...] We reveal the potential of the soviets, of public organizations. Hence, different approaches are needed.

"On a practical plane the question is posed in such a way that the party at the present stage should somewhat reappraise its role of a political vanguard of society, should reappraise it so that its methods and modes of action were in keeping with new requirements. This must in turn apply to the work of the Politburo, the Secretariat, departments of the Central Committee, to the work of republican and local party bodies as well.

"In new conditions the party should find new approaches, new methods of tackling problems. Properly speaking, the purpose of today's conference is to discuss precisely this. I am not sure that we now clearly see all

the details of future work. I am not sure since everything is clear only to the one who is not going to change anything and, hence, continues working as he has worked before. But this won't do. Since then people will not understand the party, the more so that, during the democratization, development of the new economic mechanism and cost-accounting, society is already changing and will be changing. [Radio version has: ...during the democratization and the introduction of the new economic mechanism and financial autonomy, society is already...]

"The authority of the party can be growing now first of all together with the ability to muster resources, with the ability to help people find their place in perestroyka. [Radio version has: "Today the authority of the party is able to grow, first and foremost, together with the ability to...] This means that we must pursue the party cause with greater profundity and forcefulness than before. In this connection it is necessary to consider how party is prepared for work in new conditions.

"The Central Committee has decided to hold plenary meetings of party committees and party meetings that will hear reports of leading elective bodies. These meetings must be prepared in such a way that they could help bring the party to the level from which it would be able to confidently guide the second stage of our perestroyka".

Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Alexandra Biryukova, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Vladimir Dolgikh, Lev Zaikov, Yego Ligachev, Vadim Medvedev, Viktor Nikonov, Georgiy Razumovskiy, Aleksander Yakovlev, Chairman of the Control Party Commission at the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Solomentsev spoke in the discussion of matters raised at the conference. [Radio version has: The following spoke at the conference during discussions of the questions that had been raised: A.P. Biryukova...Committee Mikhail Solomentsev; A.I. Volskiy, V.A. Grigoryev, A.G. Melnikov, Y.A. Sklyarov, and N.A. Stashenkov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee; and Y.Z. Razumov, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee.]

Speakers stressed that at the new stage of perstroyka success will wholly depend on how much party organizations will be able in their practical activity to expand and bring into play the human factor, its creative potential, to really ensure the vanguard role of the Communists.

Entire preparation and effectiveness of a most important party campaign—reports of elective party bodies to plenary meetings of district committees, area committees, city committees, regional committees, territorial committees of the party, central committees of the Communist parties of the union republics and meetings of primary party organizations—should be assessed from precisely these positions. The analysis of the style and methods of party guidance of restructuring, principled discussion of the achievements and shortcomings in work are aimed at intensifying the activity of all elective party activists, at jolting out of somnolence those who have not abandoned the old methods of work, at revealing our resources and raising the activity of all party committees to a level required by the new stage of perestroyka.

Participants in the conference said that party functionaries should be most closely linked with life, should competently judge on the course of restructuring, should act not as inspectors but, above all, as organizers, consultants, advisers, assistants, should be less engaged in paper work, should promptly translate into life the fundamental decisions made by the party.

Questions of radical economic reform, of the introduction and upgrading of the new economic mechanism, prompt introduction of changes in the structure of central and local managerial bodies, planned implementation in the economic life of the decisions taken by the June (1987) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee "fundamental provisions for radical restructuring of economic management" require special attention. The emphasis in the development of new methods of economic management is now shifted to work collectives, on the implementation of the principles inherent in the Law on the State Enterprise (Association).

The current economic plans should not be lost sight of, since the tasks of perestroyka are materialised in their implementation, and real results in meeting vital requirements of people are achieved. The most pressing tasks, such as food supply, housing construction, increase of the output of consumer goods and widening of the sphere of services, require special consistency and persistence.

Participants in the conference stressed that the second stage of perestroyka, the developing economic reform, the processes of democratisation in society make higher demands on the work of all cadres. After the January (1987) plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, there have been just signs of the changes in that area. No radical shifts have been made. Party organizations should take more vigorous actions to develop in leading cadres, all the working people a high sense of responsibility for the task at hand, for the creation of conditions for their independence, manifestations of initiative and socialist enterprise.

The coming switchover of work collectives everywhere to the work in conditions of the operation of a new economic mechanism necessitates wider mastering of economic knowledge, specifically on questions of economic accountability, self-financing, and self-capitalization.[Radio version has: ...self-financing, and financial

autonomy.] The socio-political processes taking place in society necessitate increase of the level of mastering political knowledge, the entire complex of ideological sciences.

The organization of education, training, and re-training of cadres must be accompanied by a decisive turn to the democratisation of the work with personnel, to its careful selection and promotion. The control from below, accountability and replaceability of leaders, criticism and self-criticism must become indispensable standards of party life everywhere. There must be one criterion in assessing the work of the personnel: concrete actions in perestroyka, participants in the conference emphasized.

The further development and deepening of democratism are vitally needed for the party and society as a whole. It was noted at the conference that a candid dialogue with people, competent discussion in the party spirit of the problems of perestroyka, of all acute problems of public life, all-out development of social creativity of the working people assume particular importance now that the 19th All-Union Party Conference is drawing nearer. It is necessary to give a fresh impetus to all democratic principles and standards recorded in the CPSU Regulations, to improve substantially the practice of collective work, enhance the role of elective activists who must have a full and equal say in the solution of all questions of party life.

Speakers said that glasnost, attention to the public opinion, open and constructive criticism of the existing shortcomings, wide application of everything valuable that comes into being with perestroyka are important at the new stage of perestroyka as never before. The mass media need constant attention and assistance of the party. At this stage, too, the media must actively spread the knowledge of the party's policy in the masses, should ideologically ensure the solution of the tasks of perestroyka.

In his final remarks at the conference Mikhail Gorbachev said:

The exchange of opinions we had here provided good impulses for further thinking and for looking for and finding answers to the main question: What are the ways of enhancing the role of the CPSU at this juncture in the perestroyka effort, M.S. Gorbachev said.

Our discussion was marked by a desire of all comrades to further the cause of perestroyka. It seems to me that we made progress in understanding where we stand and how we should act further.

Summing up our discussion, I would like to voice several considerations.

First, the past days of revolution anniversary celebrations have given us a better idea of the path we have covered and the things we have achieved. This is immensely significant from the standpoint of both learning the lessons of history more profoundly and fostering throughout society a historical awareness based on a solid scientific foundation, objectivity, and truth about the past.

A responsible, scientifically-grounded, party-style analysis of our history has made it possible to objectively evaluate the place and significance of every period in our life and give its due to every generation of Soviet people in these difficult but great years which have taken this country to the forward edge of social progress.

We have been able to see also the roots of many of today's phenomena and the fundamental causes of both our achievements and of the losses we have incurred on our way. We have learnt a lot from analyzing the period of building socialism when Vladimir I. Lenin led the effort. It teaches us first of all to take an anti-dogmatic approach to the phenomena of life and to study and ponder life and take a creative look at it as a complex process of clashing contradictions to be resolved in the interest of the people, in the interest of socialism. This means kind of giving the creative energies of the party and the people a new scope and a new boost.

Analyzing the ideological struggle waged by the party after Lenin, we have been able to discern the very substance of that struggle and answer the question of what underlay it and what caused it. [Radio version has: ...underlay it and what was mixed in with it.] Along with the principal causes behind the ideological clashes then—and those were the interests of the revolution, the interests of socialism—we have seen also other factors and relationships, many of which are most instructive from the point of view of the present day as well. History teaches that one should not rule out certain situations recurring or being similar at watershed stages in society's development.

We know that more than once in the past, too, personal traits of individual leaders, their inability or insufficient maturity and responsibility, and their failure to realize the role of a leader resulted in serious contradictions and a conflict with the party. In such cases personal ambitions, if they are inordinate and camouflaged with pseudo-revolutionary phrases, with poses, and with ostentatious concern for the higher goals and values, do much harm to the common cause. [Radio version has: ...with the party line. In such cases personal ambitions, if they spill over and are camouflaged with pseudo-revolutionary phrases...]

Today we know also another thing, namely that conservatism and artificial avantgardism, no matter how different their rhetorics, in the long run inevitably band together. This is the dialectics of politics. They band together on the basis of committing an outrage upon reality as they seek to push it into dead ends—those of

old, outdated forms and dogmas, on the one hand, and those of abstract schemes which are dangerous for their demagogic a aggressiveness of empty illusions, on the other.

Analyzing the past is a major science. Our past contains the roots of also the heroic accomplishments of socialism, which were especially striking during the periods of industrialization, the Great Patriotic War and postwar building. Reflecting on the tasks of perestroyka today, we must see the main thing: The people are the motive force and the decisive force of history. Everything is done by the people. This is the only starting point we must proceed from in all our undertakings and plans.

A historical analysis has helped us see more distinctly the roots of also the phenomena covered by the notion of a braking mechanism. Many of these date from the past as well. We have realized more clearly what is to be done to prevent the past from repeating itself and to buck negative trends in good time. We have drawn the exceptionally important conclusion that we have incurred many losses because our reforms in the past were not backed up with sweeping political changes in terms of democratizing Soviet society.

An analysis of the past has furnished us with a good basis for really gaining—through experience and theoretical studies—a broader and more profound idea of socialism, of the new quality of society we are advancing to. We ponder the past in the interest of the present day and thereby we open up prospects for our advancement. This is very important. This must continue to be done.

Second, in the days of the anniversary celebrations we saw and became aware perhaps more keenly than ever before not only of the constructive significance of analyzing the path covered, but also of the strategic decisions taken at the current phase and of the entire significance of the perestroyka policy. We came to feel more acutely that it is impossible to move forward successfully without bringing out the whole potential of socialism—and not only from the standpoint of home policy. By steering the perestroyka course and following an active home policy we have come to a vigorous foreign policy as well and given a strong impulse to the entire world community for thinking over the future of the world, the social choice and the nature of international relations.

Why am I telling you this? To show the greatness of the CPSU's responsibility for the fate of perestroyka both before the nation and before the whole world.

There is no doubt that the party's role will keep growing only if all its activities, including policy-making, work with personnel, and organizational and ideological support, will measure up to the novelty and scope of the tasks of the period—the new, the second, phase of perestroyka.

The changing tasks of the advancing perestroyka effort make new demands on the political vanguard of Soviet society, without which these processes will either fail to get on or proceed in the wrong way.

The two and a half years since the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee make it possible to conclude responsibly that the party has been successfully performing the role of the political vanguard at the first phase of perestroyka. But now we must go further and project our policy, our strategic line, in a concrete and practical fashion, into all spheres of public life. The question then arises: What is the role of the CPSU at the current stage in society's development? The party's vanguard role is in its ability to arrange its work in keeping with the demands of life, to take the specific historical situation accurately into account and see further tasks. This is worth thinking over.

In point of fact, we are facing two interrelated, interconnected tasks forming the pivot of the second phase of perestroyka—the continued democratization of society and radical economic reform. These are the prime, key tasks at this juncture.

If we are to try to describe the scale of work to be done in the immediate future, in a foreseeable perspective, we can say that it will obviously be great. [Radio version has: ...future, in a foreseeable timeframe, we can say...] First of all, because the concept for perestroyka will begin to be practically translated into life.

Perestroyka means millions of new apartments and thousands of new schools, hospitals, theatres and sport facilities, it means improved food supplies and product quality, it means democratization of all public affairs. But all this can be achieved only through hard and highly efficient work, adequate organization, discipline, responsibility, cohesion and concerted action. This means that perestroyka will affect every collective and the whole of society. The CPSU, the party's cadres will have to shoulder the bulk of responsibility for the success of this new phase and the brunt of work to organize the practical fulfilment of the new tasks.

We should tackle the tasks confronting society with the cadres that the party and the country have today. This does not mean that all without exception should remain in their posts. Our cadre corps will be in continuous development, just as the party itself. What I mean is something else. I mean that the CPSU is capable of working still harder and performing the role of the political vanguard at this phase in perestroyka as well. Our society can give us the cadres worthy of this time. A significant part of our personnel has already joined actively in the work of perestroyka.

But what is to be done and how for the contents and methods of work by the party, party bodies and our cadres to correspond to the level, nature and novelty of the tasks of perestroyka? In other words, what is to be

done for the democratization process to make further headway and gain further ground, for the social activity of the working people to grow even further and for the goals of economic reform to be achieved successfully?

I am convinced that important as all the problems mentioned here are, it is crucial now to concentrate on increasing the role of the party and every Communist in carrying out perestroyka and on stepping up the party's political, organizing and ideological activities and its work with personnel.

This is the pivotal issue which is connected to all the others. We do not have a tool more dependable at our disposal than the party. The second phase of perestroyka, whose meaning is in that it should involve millions of people in practical work, will not proceed as it should if the party does not unfold the democratic process further. Who will be directing and stimulating all these efforts? The party. It is the party that is responsible for furthering the process of democratization. But in order to be able to express the needs of the new phase, it should change itself.

Let us put it bluntly, we cannot be satisfied today with the level of activeness of the party ranks, party bodies and party cadres. Even today, we can see there both a certain lag and a certain contradiction between the demands of life and the standard of party work. I would analyze this contradiction not from the standpoint of charges against party cadres, against Communists, but from the standpoint of the demands made by the times. It is essential that review meetings on perestroyka, which are under way in the party organizations, should help us elevate the party to a higher stage of activity.

The matter is not that we have a certain percentage of those who latched onto the party in the stagnation years or even lately. They are but a few. The matter ultimately is not in them. But there are members of the party that have lost interest in party affairs and attend party meetings as a hard duty. Many Communists must be brought out of a condition in which they move only too slowly to grasp the meaning of the processes under way.

They should be helped in understanding that democratization and the economic reform presuppose certain changes in the functions of party committees, in the work of party organizations because the role of every person, of every industrial manager is changing. Now they will have an active, independent role and an enhanced responsibility: Join the work, be a master, act.

Yet certain district committees continue to act in the old way and take upon themselves the solution of all questions, including those which by law have already been handed over to enterprises and soviets, while the komsomol, women's councils and councils of veterans are actively joining the solution of other matters.

The entire people is joining the movement for restructuring which reflects the interests of most diverse sections of the population and unites them in this struggle for a new society.

In these conditions the party should not so much take upon itself the direct solution of questions as set before itself another, more difficult task—to direct, to coordinate, to unite, to give impulses to the social activity of the masses through party organizations, cadres, through party control, through the creation of a healthy, energy-charged atmosphere in the town, district or collective. It is for this that party committees and the party as a whole now bear responsibility.

We have already done much in this respect at the first stage. Now, at the second stage these processes should be deepened and advanced. That is why it is necessary to help our district, city and regional party functionaries understand this new role of theirs. They must change their approaches and style of work. Thereby they will enhance their prestige still further. It is exactly such work that the party, the entire society need.

But of course the following question arises in this connection: On what should the main emphasis be made? It is essential now to pay attention to primary party organisation, to see to it that the elective bodies start working properly, as it was noted at the January 1987 plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

So far they are not fulfilling their role in full measure. Communists should bring the thoughts and sentiments of people to each plenum, to each meeting, bring everything that causes the concern of people. I must say with regret that the elective party bodies have not yet ridden themselves of inertia, conservatism and over-organization. For as long as we do not change this, we will encounter a situation of which member of the city party committee Comrade A.S. Yeliseyev and others said the following at the plenary meeting of the Moscow City CPSU Committee when discussing the style and methods of work of Comrade B.N. Yeltsin: Where have we been, members of the bureau, members of the city committee, for all this was happening before our eyes?

Indeed, how can one work in such a way when the city committee studies the question of science without inviting a single academician or doctor of sciences from among the members of the city committee to take part in preparing the question for discussion? It turns out, as Academician Semenikhin put it, that members of the city committee are merely "decorative figureheads".

It should be borne in mind that such things exist also in many other regions.

Deplorably, there are still officials who do not know and do not understand new tasks, who fear the activity of Communists, of the working people. Life should be bustling in every party committee, so that people should

regard that party body their home and take their joys and cares there. But the main link now is a primary party organization. It is on it that all our attention should be concentrated now to make the Communists most active. Such is the next major step we should take. This precisely must be the aim of the present reports of elective party bodies to plenums and meetings of Communists.

Every Communist, every party organization should take a serious test and pass it honestly and openly: the test of suiting the times and the demands of perestroyka. There must be really hot discussions at meetings to report on the work done, and both those who criticize and who are being criticized should be engaged in them. The coming reports and elections are not a mere formality, not just another campaign. They must be effective in awakening the activity of all party members, all its cadres, in jolting many out of the state of inertia, must be a moment of special exactingness and special confidence of Communists in one another. The sincerity and interest of everyone are the indispensable prerequisites for enhancing the activity of the party, an important condition of success, and elements of the party's authority.

There will, probably, be Communists, among them leaders, who will be taken to task at these meetings There will presumably be attempts to bureaucratise the meetings, to prevent a serious talk on vital tasks of restructuring. There will also be attempts to suppress criticism under various pretexts. This is precluded now. But this depends on Communists themselves. They should use in full measure the rights provided by the CPSU regulations. We greatly need principledness now. We need glasnost, openness, honesty, true party comradeship in the interests of the task at hand. Everything should be done to ensure that these reports set the beginning to a new stage of the invigoration and increased militancy of primary party organizations.

It is particularly important now to appraise cadres on the basis of their attitude to perestroyka. When perestroyka passes widely through democratisation, through the economic reform, through a new economic mechanism, it will be clear what everyone is worth. It will be clear whether some or other leader, Communist is capable to conduct matters, whether or not he accepts our policy. [sentence as received] [Radio version has: ...clear whether some leader or other, or Communist, is capable of conducting matters, whether or not he accepts our policy. Everything will come to the surface.]

Two aspects should be taken into account in the work with personnel. On the one hand, it is necessary to help people learn the requirements of the new stage. On the other hand, if you got convinced that a person does not accept new things, rejects democratisation and a new economic mechanism, it is necessary to part company with him, and decisively so. [Radio version has: ...hand, if you become convinced that someone does not accept...] Oaths that are not borne up by actions should not be taken into account.

One more thing related to the appraisal of cadres. Everybody should embark now on the solution of pressing, urgent, and vital tasks which have a direct bearing on the daily living, create a desire for work, provide opportunities for normal rest, enable people to use their spare time instead of wasting it on trying experiences. Unless people feel that the situation is improving, they will not support wholeheartedly the solution of new tasks. Words and calls alone cannot achieve anything.

People will not follow those leaders or cadres whose promises are many but deeds are few, who act in an old way, cling to parasitic attitudes, to the principles of devoting to social affairs whatever resources are left. The party must control all these matters and demand performance. And exactingness, comrades! There must be exactingness! It is only then that people will feel the vanguard role of the party in perestroyka.

A few concrete matters: There is a need for organizational and ideological insurance of implementation of the plans to conclude this year successfully. This is what the unity of words and deeds is all about. Concrete work is needed to conclude the year, organizing and controlling work. This is one thing.

Another thing is that collectives should be prepared for economic accountability. [Radio version has: ...be prepared for financial autonomy.] I believe this question is vastly underrated in the party, in the economic management and work collectives. Some people treat this matter really seriously and work soundly. But to this day not everyone has grasped the importance and seriousness of the matter. Some people think that everything will proceed smoothly, as if of one's own accord, while others think that the leadership can do nothing and will have again to pay for any kind of performance, for shoddy goods. No, comrades, this is intolerable now and this will not be so.

It is necessary to conduct economic training in every work collective, to teach workers labour organization in conditions of the new economic mechanism. These matters must be in the focus of attention of every party organization, of all personnel.

How is a collective preparing for economic accountability? [Radio version has: ...collective preparing for financial autonomy?] This theme should be constantly discussed on television, over the radio, in the press, at studies in the system of economic education. Let workers, collective farmers, managers of enterprises, ministers, other workers—everyone on whom the success of the economic reform depends—express their opinion.

Special attention should be paid to the Law on the State Enterprise (Association) which comes into effect as of January 1, 1988. We must not allow it being emasculated out of departmental or other interests. For the point of the matter is not just enterprises, but also the work of industries, the quest for structures of management, the

creation of new amalgamations, questions of technological progress, working out and application of economic norms. These are all most important questions. To put it in a nutshell, our national economy must be prepared for the economic reform.

As to the press at the present stage, its role can hardly be overestimated. It is called upon to promote the processes of democratisation, to promote solutions of problems connected with the development of the economic reform. So far journalists do not provide sufficient coverage for either of the problems. [Radio version has: ...of the problems. Sometimes good articles appear, but clearly there are not enough of them.] I would like to emphasize that the work of the press in these directions should not be weakened, it should remain at a high level. Just as at the first stage of perestroyka, the mass media should be in the front ranks, should help resolve new tasks. But their materials should now be more competent, more profound and analytical. Readers and viewers now expect from newspapers and journals, from television programs serious and intensive thinking, the clash of different approaches, the showing of everything valuable that has already been accumulated in the practice of perestroyka. The ability or inability to work, the wish or unwillingness to reorganize—these are the themes that require analysis.

Economists should be given room in the press. Take the "round table conferences" where scientists and practical workers could exchange opinion. For some reason they have become rare in the newspapers, on television. There is a need for them. [Radio version has: ...newspapers, on television. Let all this take place.] Rank-and-file toilers, managers of enterprises, chairmen of collective farms, scientists, specialists, party and soviet officials should sum up experience and criticize errors and shortcomings. There is a need for knowledgeable writing also about party work. Sometimes a journalist undertakes giving a description of the work of a district party committee, but everything boils down to the journalist writing about how he arrived in the district and how together with the secretary he took a stroll in the fields, and then he embarks on a description of a landscape: There was a grayish hue here and whitish there, there was a birch-tree here and a spring there, and so the reader cannot take his bearing as to what this is all about.[Radio version has: ...there was a grayish hue here and a whitish hue there, there was a...] There is no analysis, no problem is raised, so there is nothing of what is now vital for the country.

In principle, the press has enhanced its militancy, but it should also get second wind, just as the entire party, the entire country. It should advance, and not get stuck at yesterday's landmarks.

We must work with journalists more. It was simpler in the past, since it is easier to ban than to allow. But every journalist, every editor should be an active person and should bear civic responsibility for his activity. Party officials should communicate with journalists more, through collective meetings and on an individual basis, should visit editorial boards. Secretaries of the central committee, of regional and territorial committees, members of government should meet and converse with journalists more often. Let us work together. The press is part of the cause of the party, of the whole people, so let us treat it accordingly.

A few words about glanost: Glasnost and democracy should serve socialism reliably and in full measure. Questions of glasnost and democracy are the questions of the people's participation in the management, and they should not boil down to television programs and newspaper articles. It was said more than once that we shall not be deciding any of our major tasks without consulting the people. Hence it is necessary to develop glanost, to develop the process of democratization in the interests of consolidating socialist values. Any slowing down of the process of democratization is, essentially, the slowing down of development of society, of perestroyka.

Everybody knows that the practice of bans characteristic of the period of stagnation has been discarded, that we have firmly embarked on the road of widening democracy. We shall continue to advance along the road of socialist democracy, consolidation of socialist values, freedom of thought and creativity. The Soviet people is a highly cultured and educated people.

It always sees what is good and what is bad. The assertion of our moral values, elevation of man, rejection of everything that is alien to socialism, freedom of creativity in all its various aspects — such is our road in culture.

As to touring the country and meeting people, I must say honestly that I do not manage to make trips as frequently as earlier. We must visit those places where there are difficulties, where some major knot in economic activity should be untied. A party functionary should always feel where unresolved problems accumulated and there is need for his help, where tension arose. It is necessary to relieve that tension, to help clarify some or other situation.

Certainly, the main thing in every trip is talking with people, discussing the vital problems and the way they are solved.

In short, comrades, concrete deeds come to the fore now. The emphasis in our activity is shifted toward constructive work for organizational, ideological, political and moral insurance of the tasks of the second, decisive stage of perestroyka.

IZVESTIYA Editorial Article on Gorbachev Book

PM221925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial article: "Invitation to Dialogue. Regarding M.S.Gorbachev's Book 'Restructuring and the New Thinking for Our Country and the Whole World'"—boldface as published]

[Text] "I wrote this book in the desire to address the peoples directly: the peoples of the USSR, the United States, any country.

"I have met with the leaders and other figures of many countries and with representatives of their public. The aim of this book is, without mediators, to share my thoughts with the citizens of the whole world on issues affecting everyone without exception."

That is how the book begins. According to the author's definition, it is not a scientific treatise nor an exercise in propaganda publicity, although the assessments, conclusions, and analytical approaches that the reader will find in it are based, of course, on certain values and theoretical premises. Rather it is arguments and reflections on restructuring, on the problems confronting us, on the scale of the changes, and on the complexity, responsibility, and uniqueness of our time.

"...It is a book about our plans, about how we are going to realize them, and, I repeat, it is an invitation to dialogue. A considerable part of the book is devoted to the new political thinking and foreign policy philosophy. If the book contributes to increasing international trust, I will believe that it has performed its role."

Restructuring Is Revolution [subhead]

What is restructuring? Why is it necessary, and what is its essence and purpose? What does it repudiate, and what does it create? How is it going, and what may be the consequences for the Soviet Union and the world community?

Many page of the book are devoted to answering these questions.

Restructuring is a word that is rich in meaning and embraces an exceptionally broad area. But if we are to pick the key one of its many possible synonyms, the one that most closely expresses its very essence, we can say the following: Restructuring is revolution. The resolute acceleration of Soviet society's socioeconomic and spiritual development presupposes radical changes on the road to a qualitatively new condition. That is certainly a revolutionary task.

The author quotes Lenin's words: "There have been no revolutions in history that, once won, you could put in your pocket and rest on your laurels." Why should socialism, which is called upon to implement even deeper economic, sociopolitical, and spiritual changes in society than capitalism, not cross several revolutionary mountain passes in order to reveal all its potential and finally crystallize as a fundamentally new formation?

Historical experience has shown that even a socialist society is not insured against the emergence and accumulation of stagnation tendencies or even against serious sociopolitical crises. Measures of a revolutionary nature are needed precisely in order to emerge from a crisis or precrisis situation.

At a certain stage—this was especially noticeable in the second half of the seventies—something happened that at first glance is hard to explain. The country began to lose speed in its progress, disruptions increased in the work of the economy, difficulties began to accumulate and deteriorate one after another, and unsolved problems began to multiply. What we describe as stagnation phenomena alien to socialism emerged in social life.

Overall, the practical actions of party and state organs lagged behind demands of the time and of life itself. Problems mounted more rapidly than they were solved. Society became increasingly uncontrollable. We only thought we were in control, but the situation that actually prevailed was the one that Lenin had warned of: The vehicle was not traveling in the direction the people at the wheel thought it was.

People who possessed practical experience, a sense of justice, and bolshevik principledness criticized the rooted way of running things and noted with concern symptoms of moral degradation and erosion of revolutionary, socialist values.

The problems of the concept of restructuring were also gradually ripening. Even before the April plenum, a group of party figures and statesmen made a comprehensive analysis of the state of the economy. That analysis later formed the foundation of the documents of restructuring.

...An unbiased honest approach, the author notes, brought us to the unavoidable conclusion that the country was in a precrisis condition. This conclusion was drawn at the Central Committee Plenum held in April 1985, which marked the turn toward a new strategic course, toward restructuring, and provided the foundations for the concept of it.

The actual course of restructuring has cogently demonstrated that this is an urgent need springing from deep-seated processes of the socialist society's development. Society was ripe for change; it can be said to have earned it through suffering. Any delay in restructuring in the most immediate future could have led to a deterioration in the internal situation, which, to be blunt, contained the threat of a serious socioeconomic and political crisis.

The originality and strength of restructuring, the book emphasizes, is that it is at the same time a revolution "from above" and "from below." This is one of the most reliable guarantees of its success and irreversibility.

Restructuring would not be a genuinely revolutionary cause, would not have gained its present scope, and would not have strong chances of success if it did not fuse together and combine the initiative of the upper echelons [verkhi] and a broad mass movement at the grassroots, if it did not express the fundamental long-term interests of all working people, if the masses did not see it as their own program, the answer to their own thoughts, and a recognition of their own pressing demands and painful conclusions, and if the people did not support it so ardently and effectively.

The book devotes much space to an analysis of the radical reform of the management of the national economy.

The reform is based on sharply extending the limits of independence of associations and enterprises, transferring them to complete economic accountability and self-financing, and vesting labor collectives with all the necessary rights for this. They will now be fully responsible for efficient management.

In view of this, a radical restructuring of management of the economy is envisaged in enterprises' interests. Being relieved of day-to-day enterprise management functions, it will focus on the main processes determining the economic growth strategy. In order to make this a reality, a substantial, radical reform of planning, price formation, the financial and credit mechanism, the system for the material and technical supply of production, and the management of scientific and technical development, labor, and social questions has been begun.

The economy, of course, has been and remains our main concern. But at the same time, we have embarked on changing the moral and psychological atmosphere in society. Back in the seventies, many people realized that sharp changes in thinking and mentality and in the organization, style, and methods of work everywhere—in the party, in the state apparatus, in leading echelons—were unavoidable. This has happened, including in the party Central Committee and the government. Some cadre rearrangements were required at all levels. New people, who in recent years had been keenly aware of the situation and had ideas about what should be done and how, began to come into the leadership.

Restructuring has mobilized all society. Of course, our country is huge, many problems have accumulated, and it will not be easy to solve them. But the changes have begun, and it is now impossible to turn society back.

...The cause of restructuring has proved more difficult than at first thought. We are having to rethink many things anew. But with each new step we are increasingly certain of the correctness of what we have begun and are doing.

More Socialism, More Democracy [subhead]

People abroad are animatedly discussing restructuring's connection with socialism as a system. They are asking, some with secret hope, others with misgiving: Does restructuring not mean a deviation from socialism or at least an erosion of its foundations?

We proceed from the understanding that difficulties and problems of the seventies and eighties are not some kind of crisis of socialism as a sociopolitical system but rather, on the contrary, the result of insufficiently consistent pursuit of socialist principles, deviations from them and even distortions, and preservation of methods and forms of social management that arose in particular historical conditions, in the initial stages of socialist development.

It is precisely people, man in all his creative diversity, the book emphasizes, who are the chief protagonist of history. Therefore the initial task of restructuring, its essential condition, and the guarantee of its success lie in rousing people, making them really active and interested, and ensuring that each person feels himself to be master of the country, his enterprise or institution, or his institute.

Restructuring is not some kind of revelation or illumination but an understanding of the objective need for renewal and acceleration, an understanding emerging deep within our society. The essence of restructuring is precisely that it combines socialism and democracy and in theory and in practice totally restores the Leninist concept of socialist building. Hence also its profundity, its really revolutionary spirit and all-embracing character.

An uncompromising struggle was mounted against violations of the principles of socialist justice, no matter from whom they originated. The policy of glasnost was proclaimed, scope was given to those who advocated openness in the activity of party, state, and economic organs and public organizations, and unjustified restrictions and prohibitions were lifted.

We need full-fledged, full-blooded operation by all public organizations and all production collectives and creative unions, new forms of citizens' activity, and revival of forms that have been forgotten. In short, broad democratization of all society's life is needed. That is the main guarantee of the irreversibility of the processes that have begun.

The democratic process has stimulated all restructuring, raised its goals, and deepened society's awareness of its problems. It has made it possible to approach economic

questions on a larger scale and to put forward a program for radical economic reform. The economic mechanism has now been logically built into a general system of social management based on renewed democratic principles.

The new atmosphere is most vividly displayed in broad glasnost. People must know both good news and bad in order to augment the good and combat the bad.

But the main thing is: Let the truth be spoken. Lenin said: Light, more light, let the party know everything! We need more than ever for there to be no dark corners where mold can again develop and where everything we are resolutely combating can gradually accumulate. So let there be more light!

The policy of restructuring has put everything into its place. The principle of socialism—"From each according to his ability, to each according to labor"—is being fully reinstated. The party is seeking social justice for all, one law for all, the same discipline for all, high duties for everyone.

Restructuring is primarily hitting those who are accustomed to working in the old way. There is no political opposition in our country, but this does not mean that there is no struggle against those who for various reasons do not accept restructuring. Perhaps everyone will have to forgo something during the first stage of restructuring. It will be necessary to abandon forever undeserved privileges and illegally conferred prerogatives and the rights that tended the braking mechanism.

Restructuring is only just beginning. But millions of Soviet people care about and understand its ideas.

In order to make something better, the author notes, you nave to give a bit more [pribavit] in your work. I like that phrase—**give a bit more**. As I am concerned, it is not merely a slogan but an everyday condition and attitude to the world. Whatever you are embarking on, you should understand and feel it with your soul, mind, and heart, and then you will give a bit more.

USSR-United States: Work of Historic Importance Lies Ahead [subhead]

The timespan from the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, which was a turning point for us, to the publication of this book contains many events, including events directly linked with Soviet-u.s. relations.

We are now maintaining a dialogue with the United States, the author writes. From time to time we exchange letters with the U.S. President. At talks our representatives are discussing really important problems. In the last year or two our contacts in spheres like scientific and cultural cooperation have thawed a little. Issues that were previously only a matter of mutual recrimination are now being discussed at various levels.

So the "ice has broken" and relations are entering a more tranquil and constructive phase? We would like to hope that the process continues. But it would be to sin against the truth to claim that any marked results have been achieved. Concern for really improving Soviet-u.s. relations requires an honest assessment of their state. The changes for the better, if they do indeed exist, are taking place extremely slowly and the former invalid approaches keep on prevailing over the vital need for a renewal of Soviet-U.S. relations.

We lack contact and understanding of each other, and we even lack respectfulness. A great many notions that hamper cooperation and stand in the way of its development have accumulated.

I will be frank, the author writes, on the basis of what we know we do not see the United States as a "shining city on a hill." I can say equally definitely that we do not regard the United States as an "evil empire" either. As in any country, there is light and dark in U.S. reality. We see the United States as it really is, we see all the diversity of opinions and views in U.S. society and about U.S. society.

The United States is a power with which we have to live and build a relationship. That is a reality. Notwithstanding all the contradictoriness of our relations, it is clear that without the United States we can do nothing with regard to ensuring peace, and the United States can do nothing without us too. We have nowhere to hide from the Americans, and the Americans have nowhere to hide from us. So we need contacts and dialogue, we need to seek ways of improving relations.

It is a bitter, tragic fact that for a long time Soviet-u.s. relations have been sliding downhill. Brief periods of improved relations have been succeeded by lengthy periods of the fueling of tension and enmity. I am sure that every basis now exists for rectifying the situation, and something now seems to be happening. We are prepared to promote changes for the better every possible way.

But are the Americans really prepared for this? M.S. Gorbachev repeatedly returns to reflections on this theme:

...As for U.S. foreign policy, it is based on at least two delusions. The first is the belief that the Soviet economic system is on the point of cracking up and nothing will come of its restructuring. The second is the calculation on Western superiority in hardware and technology and ultimately in the military sphere. These illusions feed the line of exhausting socialism via the arms race in order to dictate terms to it later. That is the scheme, and it is a naive one.

The West set up Cocom [Coordinating Committee on Export Controls], and the United States vigilantly watches over the strictest observance of all the restrictions envisaged by Cocom and presses for a lengthening of the lists of goods whose sale to us is prohibited, stooping to interference in the internal affairs of the members of this system of prohibitions.

We reacted sharply. We bluntly said: We must end the inferiority complex. Our country is vast, its resources are colossal, its scientific potential is impressive, and international capitalist partners are not always reliable and sometimes stoop to using trade for political blackmail and pressure. An appropriate program was drawn up. It was called the "100 Program," because it related to 100 materials. We fulfilled the program in less than 3 years. We now independently supply ourselves with 90 percent of these materials. Thus we have largely resolved the task. Fundamentally new developments have emerged in the spheres of computers, supercomputers, superconductivity, and so forth. In short, much has been done.

We are acutely aware that literally mountains of problems have piled up between our countries. It is impossible to examine and settle within a short time everything that has accumulated over many years. It would be an illusion, an empty dream, to think otherwise. The most important thing in Soviet-u.s. relations is not to chase after myths, but to keep your feet firmly on the ground.

The book analyzes the development of Soviet-U.S. dialogue over the last 2 years, its main stages, and its main milestones: on the road to Geneva, the Geneva meeting, between Geneva and Reykjavik, Reykjavik, and after Reykjavik. During this time the Soviet Union has taken major steps to confirm its readiness to improve the international atmosphere and advance toward a nuclear-free world. It announced and then repeatedly extended a unilateral moratorium on underground nuclear explosions. It put forward a detailed program for phased elimination of nuclear weapons before the end of the century. It put forward the idea of an all-embracing system of international security. It offered a formula for agreement in Reykjavik that, had it been accepted, would have initiated a new era in the life of mankind—an era without nuclear weapons.

We are entitled to say with a clear conscience: The Soviet Union has done everything in its power to bring into being the first major agreement on eliminating not one, but two classes of nuclear arms, M.S. Gorbachev writes with regard to the understanding on destroying USSR and U.S. medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles.

One wonders why in fact we, the Soviet Union, had to hurry in these matters. After all, we are to eliminate more medium-range missiles than the West, and the picture with regard to operational-tactical missiles is similar. Who is urging us on? Only one thing urged us on—the clear awareness of the need to do something, to take some real step to ensure that the process of disarmament begins, no matter how slowly, no matter how much it depends on how the specific conditions shape up.

Solutions to the acute problems must be sought at all talks and forums, especially the Geneva talks.... We do not want simply to hold talks for the sake of it. Some people in the United States—I must sincerely say this—are quite happy for it simply to be recorded that talks are being held. That does not suit us, the author stresses. It is good that talks are being held. But they must move toward something, there must be progress, we must reach accords, the Soviet and American peoples and the whole world must eventually receive via the Geneva accords a solution to burning problems that will make it possible to remove the nuclear threat and travel the path of disarmament.

The Soviet Union has taken many steps to create a new situation and new opportunities for galvanizing and improving Soviet-U.S. relations. No administration in recent decades has had as many opportunities to do something to improve relations with the USSR. What has happened? Nothing! Aside from the understanding on concluding an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, nothing as yet.

Time is short. We are convinced: Either we will reach an understanding, or there will be nothing, and it will only remain to throw brushwood on the smoldering fire so that Soviet-U.S. relations are not extinguished totally.

I know, the author notes, that there are all kinds of fantasies about the Soviet leadership's attitude to President R. Reagan. I have my personal impressions of the President. We have already met twice and talked for many hours. For all the difficulties, I think I have a serious dialogue with the President. Sometimes we say unpleasant things to each other and even say this publicly, and say it sharply. For my part, I say that we will continue our efforts. We will seek cooperation, we will seek to arrive at fruitful talks with any president and any administration elected by the American people.... There are realities, and realities have to be considered, otherwise politics turns into improvisation, zigzagging, and unpredictability. You cannot handle matters in politics like that, especially in relations between states like the United States and the Soviet Union. This is a very serious matter.

Great work of historic importance lies in store for the Soviet Union and the United States. Neither of our countries will be able to carry out this work alone, the author emphasizes. I refer to the paramount problem of our time—removing the threat of the destruction of mankind in a nuclear war. If this work is successfully carried out, it is possible to foresee a blossoming of

Soviet-U.S. relations, what could be described as a "golden age," which will be a boon for the USSR and the United States, for other countries, and for the whole world community.

IZVESTIYA's Laptev on Yeltsin's Ouster

AU201257 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 20 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Vienna—The downfall of Moscow's party chief Boris Yeltsin was not a fall into a bottomless pit: This is shown not only by his appointment to first deputy minister of construction on Wednesday [18 November]. As Ivan Laptev, chief editor of the Soviet government paper *Izvestiya*, said in a talk with *Die Presse*, for the time being Yeltsin also remains candidate member of the Politburo and member of the CPSU Central Committee. According to the party statute, he can be removed from his post in the Politburo only by the Central Committee (the next Central Committee plenum will take place in spring 1988) and only at a party congress can he be removed as Central Committee member.

Laptev considers the events around Yeltsin's ouster, which have caused considerable excitement in the West, "absolutely normal." In his view, it would not have been normal if the events during the session of the Moscow City Party Committee on 11 November had been hushed up as in the past.

Laptev tried to dispel Western insecurity about the CPSU's future political course after Yeltsin's downfall, the course of which reminded many of the Soviet Union's observers of events under Stalin's rule: "Restructuring continues because it is a concern of all the people. It is, however, certainly not advanced through passionate speeches but only through specific actions." The Western public has directed its interest much too much on "cadre questions and other side-effects," but too little on the profound processes of change in the USSR.

Answering the question whether Politburo members Ligechev and Chebrikov, the chief of the Committee for State Security, can to be counted among the "brakers" in the inner Soviet circle of power, Laptev said: "The idea that someone in the leadership is braking the reforms is simply not correct. These are speculations that are made outside the USSR. I know Ligachev personally. To call him a braker is unjust and unfair." There are not many who are working so strenuously and altruistically for the restructuring as Ligachev, Laptev stated.

Shcherbitskiy Tours Kiev Oblast 16 Nov

AU231455 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Nov 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "Hastening the Pace of Production, Persistently Accomplishing Social Tasks"]

[Text] The second year of the 5-year period is drawing nearer to its end. Guided by the decisions of the 27th Party Congress and by the directives of the January and October 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenums, the workers of Kiev Oblast cities and villages, like all Soviet people, are summing up their economic results and are critically analyzing the contribution made by each collective and each laborer toward fulfilling the plans and pledges. Statistical figures are the evidence: The production potential of industrial enterprises is going up, and — compared with last year — the procurement of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce has risen. The application of new approaches to setting economic problems, as well as of advanced methods of production and labor planning, management, organization, and motivation is becoming more and more appreciable.

At the same time, as noted during the visit paid by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, to Kiev Oblast on 16 November, the oblast has not done everything that was planned in this respect and that had to be done by using the available possibilities and reserves. It was emphasized that at present a matter of particular importance was to make people appreciate the results of restructuring as soon as possible, primarily in settling the housing problem, in improving food supplies, and in stepping up the production of high-quality consumer goods.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary inspected one of the largest enterprises of the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the rubber technical equipment plant in Belaya Tserkov. The collective has switched over to full economic accountability and self-financing since the beginning of the current year, and state acceptance has been introduced at the plant. V. V. Shcherbitskiy familiarized himself with the work performed by the shops to prepare rubber mixtures for the entire technological chain and to produce v-belts for new "Donbas-1500" combines, and inspected service premises.

V. G. Suzanskiy, plant director; M. G. Gulyayev, party committee secretary; B. M. Drobot, shop chief; G. I. Mayko, rubber mixer operator; G. I. Mayko, shift party group organizer; V. F. Listopad, roller operator; V. C. Maksimenko and V. G. Karpenko, team leaders; Y. N. Venikov, operator; and others said that people have been deeply influenced by restructuring and actively participated in it.

A meeting with enterprise leaders and members of the plant's party committee was held. Under the 12th 5-Year Plan, the volume of production should rise almost 35 percent, labor productivity 45 percent, and the output of high-quality goods, threefold. Provisions have been made to put into operation capacities for the production of important component parts for the Rostov farm machine building plant, as well as for Kremenchug, Lvov, Yerevan, and Zaporozhye automobile builders. The planned program is intense, and requires additional

efforts from the collective, significantly greater discipline, dedication, and enterprising, and great organizational and educational work on the part of the plant's party organization.

Problems concerning work under the new management conditions were discussed in detail. It was noted that at the plant there were still no teams working on full economic accountability, and that the application of individual elements of this accountability could not be of decisive importance for the success of the economic reform. It is essential to strive for the full automation of production, to amalgamate sectors, to strengthen economic services, and to keep records for each operation. In this respect, instructive experience has been accumulated by related enterprises in Kiev, Chernovtsy, and Lisichansk.

The housing problem at the enterprise continues to be acute. To hasten its settlement, it is essential to apply the method of direct labor in the construction of houses and sociocultural facilities, and to pool resources in the construction of houses for small families, as well as cooperative and individual houses. To accomplish these tasks, the "Belotserkovkhimstroy" trust has to significantly expand its capacities.

Similar tasks are also being accomplished in the current 5-year period by the collective of the "Belotserkovshchina" production association. Yu. A. Krasnoshapka, Belaya Tserkov Gorkom first secretary, and Yu. V. Krasotkin, general director of the association, briefed V. V. Shcherbitskiy about the work which has been done and about the plans for production development. In particular, in 1986 using the direct labor method the association reconstructed sections for the production of tires for passenger automobiles, and thus — without stopping or lowering production volumes — increased their annual capacity from 2 million to 4.25 million. What is particularly important is that at that time the association put into production newly designed articles that were up to the best foreign models. In the current 5-year period as a whole, the association's production will increase more than 1.5 times. While the builders have managed to do a great deal in overcoming difficulties, they fell short of the plan for contract operations. A number of concrete questions were addressed to the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction and Gossnab.

The need to pay more attention to the creation of appropriate working and living conditions for the workers was also noted. After all, in a number of basic and auxiliary sectors the level of mechanization is still low. More care has to be taken with regard to subsidiary farms; direct links must be established with kolkhozes and sovkhozes; it is also essential to promote collective gardening and vegetable growing.

Secretaries of the plant and the association's party committees gave an account of what has been concretely done to restructure party work, what new forms and methods have been applied to invigorate the Communists and all laborers, and how democratization — including appointments of leaders and specialists by election — has been going on in practice. Particular attention has now been devoted to preparations for party meetings convened to examine accountability reports by party committees, bureaus, and their secretaries on control over restructuring. These meetings have to be held in the spirit of frankness, glasnost, constructive criticism and self-criticism, on a truly democratic basis.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary visited an advanced kolkhoz in Kiev Oblast, the "40 Rokiv Zhovtnya" in Vasilkovskiy Rayon, chaired by N. P. Sobchuk. The collective is steadily continuing to raise production. It is actively applying new forms of labor organization and intensive technologies for grain growing. All kolkhoz teams and links are working under contract, and the farm as a whole is working on the principles of self-recouping and self-financing. In the current year per-hectare yields of winter wheat have reached 62 quintals, and those of marketable corn, 104 quintals. V. V. Shcherbitskiy inspected the engine yard, inquired about the performance of the kolkhoz's canning shop, inspected the cultural and sports complex, and agronomical room, and met machine operators and other kolkhoz farmers.

Ways to further increase agricultural production at the kolkhoz were purposefully examined in the kolkhoz party committee. Leaders of the rayon and of neighboring farms who participated in the meeting said that the rural laborers viewed restructuring as an undertaking of vital importance for them, and had been doing the utmost to accelerate it and to attain palpable results in the production, social, and cultural spheres. It was emphasized that the process of renewal would invigorate the creative energies of people, and that there were already appreciable changes for the better in strengthening order and discipline, as well as in improving living conditions for rural workers.

During the conversation, it was pointed out that the results of the work performed in the third year of the 5-year period will decisively determine the results of the entire 5-year period. Hence, there is the task of raising the rates of increasing the output and procurements of plant growing and stockbreeding produce. Of course, under the new management conditions, there are quite a few difficulties. However, it is essential to scrap obsolete approaches more boldly, to boost efficiency, to encourage people's initiative, and not be afraid of occasional mistakes: What matters is to ensure that the utmost is done for the common cause. And for this purpose it is essential to cultivate among leaders, specialists, and all rural workers the feeling of being master of the land, and to resolutely overcome all manifestations of sponging attitudes and wastefulness.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy was accompanied by G. I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary.

Ukrainian CP Prepares for Plenum

AU231609 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Nov 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meetings in The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] In connection with preparations for a plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which will examine a Central Committee Politburo accountability report on control over restructuring, Central Committee secretaries met a number of Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies: oblispolkom chairmen, gorkom and raykom first secretaries; enterprise leaders in ferrous metallurgy, machine building, the light industry, and the agro-industrial complex; workers and kolkhoz peasants; as well as scientific workers, representatives of the creative intelligentsia, and contributors to the mass media.

The Central Committee secretaries asked those present to express their opinions about the work performed by the Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat, the republic's Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and to inform about the state of affairs in the field.

Views were exchanged in a frank and businesslike atmosphere. The meeting participants spoke about the peculiarities of the changes which were taking place, and made a number of proposals aimed at deepening restructuring. All remarks and wishes expressed are being thoroughly examined by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Those present were told that, in preparations for the accountability report, Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members would visit oblasts, and would meet Central Committee members; obkom, gorkom, and raykom secretaries; party committee and party bureau secretaries; party group organizers, leaders of labor collectives, and functionaries of various national economic branches.

Plans have also been made for conversations with trade union and Komsomol aktivists, and for consultations with lawyers on additional measures which should be taken to intensify the struggle against bureaucratism, leveling tendencies, sponging practices, various breaches and abuses.

It is planned to familiarize in advance members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission with the draft accountability report at the plenum, and with the draft plenum decision. Provisions have also been made to prepare reference materials for the Central Committee plenum on the issues examined by the Politburo and the Secretariat after the 27th Party Congress, as well as on the nature of the letters sent by the working people to the Central Committee.

During the conversations, approval was given for the practice of holding such conversations, and for the democratization of party life.

The participants at the meeting expressed confidence that the forthcoming campaign of party committee and bureau reports would be well organized, and would mark an important stage in preparations for the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. It was emphasized that the main task confronting party organizations at present was to boost, in a creative manner, the great labor and public activity manifested by the masses during the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October, and to mobilize the masses to fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 5-year period.

Ukrainian CP CC Mourns Grishkyavichus

AU231615 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAÏNA in Ukrainian 17 Nov 87 p 1

["To the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee shares with the Communists and working people of Soviet Lithuania the deep sorrow at the demise of Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, prominent party figure and statesman, CPSU member, USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, and Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The blessed memory of Pyatras Pyatrovich Grishkyavichus, faithful son of the Leninist party and the Soviet people who dedicated his entire life to selfless service to the homeland, to the cause of communism, will forever be treasured in the hearts of the Communists and working people of the Ukrainian SSR.

Please convey our sincere condolences to Pyatras Pyatrovich's relatives and close friends.

[Signed] Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee

Solovyev Attends Railroad Ceremony

PM201417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Railroad Jubilee"]

[Text] Leningrad, 14 Nov—Like something right out of an ancient photograph the locomotive stood ready to go. Conductors in uniforms dating back to the start of the century greeted visitors by the passenger cars. This was the picture presented by the train of "yesteryear" standing alongside the platform at the Vitebsk station in Leningrad, where the main events dedicated to the 150th anniversary of the country's railroads were held today.

In the evening a ceremonial meeting was held in the "Oktyabrskiy" concert hall. A report was delivered by N.S. Konarev, USSR minister of Railways.

Taking part in the work of the meeting was Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom.

Official on Nuclear Plant Safety Measures

LD221417 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Frankfurt, (DPA)—Following the catastrophe at the Chernobyl nuclear power station in the Ukraine, the Soviet Union has started to provide better safeguards for all existing nuclear power station plants. Valeriy Legasov, head of the Chernobyl investigating commission, has said in an interview with the environmental magazine *Chancen*, which appears in Frankfurt, that the Soviet Union is investing $3-5 million in additional safety equipment for every existing plant. All reactors which will be built in the future will receive containment protection. However, the reactors of the Chernobyl type cannot be confined in a concrete shell of that sort because of their size. But in the case of these reactors all dangerous sections will be individually surrounded with concrete shells, Legasov said.

The 28 'Novo-Voronezh' reactors, which many critics regard as particularly dangerous, are described by Legasov in his interview with *Chancen* as a problem. "A whole army of experts is currently engaged in finding ways of achieving the greatest possible safety with these older reactors, too."

Legasov confirmed that environmentalists have also protested successfully in the Soviet Union against the construction of new nuclear power stations. They have prevented the construction of new plants in Minsk and Odessa. The interview is contained in the december issue of *Chancen* and was prereleased to DPA in edited form.

Soviet Jews' Moscow Protest Stopped

AU231044 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1023 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow—In Moscow some 50 Soviet Jews have been prevented from taking part in a demonstration and have been arrested by the police.

The Jews wanted to protest against anti-Semitism in the Soviet media. Some of them were arrested as they left their apartments, others on their way to the site of the planned demonstration, the building of the *Novosti* news agency. The rally was announced 10 days ago.

Grigoryants Detained Briefly, Released

AU221459 Paris AFP in English 1449 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov 22 (AFP)—The editor of the dissident Soviet magazine *Glasnost*, Sergey Grigoryants, was arrested here early Sunday and detained for an hour for trying to stage a demonstration against "anti-Jewish propaganda in the media", his family said.

Several other dissidents including refusnik Aleksandr Kholmianskiy, who joined in the demonstration, were also briefly detained.

A large force of KGB police and militiamen prevented U.S. media crews from filming the scene outside the Information Ministry and threatened other Western correspondents, journalists said.

Boris Begun To Be Allowed To Leave USSR

AU222045 Paris AFP in English 2011 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov 22 (AFP)—Boris Begun, son of Iosif Begun, the Soviet Union's longest-standing refuznik said Sunday he had been given permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union.

Iosif Begun, a former political prisoner, was released in February, and given permission to emigrate in September after a 16-year wait. But he refused to leave the country without his son Boris, and recently came under attack from the Soviet media.

His son said that the Soviet visa office, OVIR, had withdrawn an earlier condition that his wife produce a certificate from her parents stating she had settled her financial debts towards them. The parents had refused to provide the certificate.

Mr. Begun, 21, added that he wished to retain his Soviet nationality and would make an official request to the Supreme Soviet shortly.

Meanwhile, police prevented Iosif Begun, 54, from joining a demonstration here Sunday against anti-Semitism in the Soviet media.

Mathematician Alber Allowed To Emigrate

AU231108 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, Nov 23 (AFP)—Soviet mathematician Solomon Alber, who has been seeking to emigrate since 1975, has been given permission to leave the Soviet Union, the scientist told AFP here Monday.

He said he had been told he could emigrate last Thursday by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy-director of the Communist Party's international department.

Mr Alber, 56, has been professor of mathematics at the Soviet Academy of Sciences and worked at Moscow's Physics Institute. After he first asked to emigrate, his laboratory was closed down and he was given a beginner-technician's job at the institute, he said.

His case was raised last May during a visit to Moscow by French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr Alber said he planned to emigrate with his wife, who is a doctor, and two children, probably to Israel, but his final decision would depend on what job opportunities he found there.

Three Latvians Refuse to Emigrate, Arrested
LD201836 Vatican City International Service in Lithuanian 0430 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Summary] News has reached the west that on the eve of Latvian Independece Day, Janis Barkans, a prominent campaigner for human rights and member of the "Helsinki-86" group has been arrested in Riga. His arrest is linked with attempts by Soviet authorities to prevent public commemoration of Latvia Independence. The authorities had earlier warned Barkans and two other campaigners, Bitenieks and Cirvilis, that if they did not emigrate to the West by 16 November they would face the consequences of their disobedience. However, the three refused to emigrate. Also, two Lutheran ministers, Liudvigs and Rubinis, were detained in Riga. On the eve of Latvian Independence Day, any approach toward the Freedom Monument in the center if Riga was banned by the authorities.

Reaction to Calls for Latvian Demonstrations
PM231101 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Nov 87 p 3

[Own correspondent V. Proskura report: "Gross U.S. Interference in Sovict Latvia's Internal Affairs Rebuffed by Republic's Working People"]

[Excerpts] Riga—In Rezekne a small group of vocational and technical school students hung up in a public place the flag of the bourgeois "Latvian Republic." But the youths got it wrong. They were 1 month out with the date of the proclamation of the "lymphotron," as the Western press called this deformed child of the marriage of convenience between the interventionists and internal counterrevolution.

The "lymphotron" was born under the protection of the flags of foreign gunboats—under the "rogers" fluttering in the November 1918 wind above the batteries of deck guns trained on working Riga, which had been drained of blood. For the colonial pirates it was but a stone's throw, let alone a shrapnel throw, from the roadstead in a branch of the Daugava River to the Lettish Drama Theater where manufacturers and kulaks together with lawyers had by then created their tragicomedy, sharing out all the title roles among themselves. Now, in making the banner of those who had for 2 decades exploited their grandfathers with the lack of constraint of "fellow countrymen," the half-educated youths had sewn together the puppet regime's "color" stripes not horizontally, as prescribed "under Papa Karl"—Ulmanis—but vertically. It ended up a symbolic caricature. In short, they had heard gossip...

The "gossips" really have multiplied, particularly of late. In intervals between "pop music" concerts overseas radio voices broadcast now ingratiatingly, now with heart-rendingly hysterical huskiness about the "historical injustice" which, they say, deprived the Soviet Baltic republics of independence. (A bit of information. On the eve of 14 June this year VOA alone broadcast calls for provocative actions to the people of Riga 16 times. From 20 through 22 August there were 11 similar radio appeals. And there were a further 12 right after 23 August... On the eve of "memorable dates" in the provocateurs' calendar the "voices" regularly prescribe antisocial recipes for behavior—they name the times and tactics for organizing disturbances.)

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet published a statement a few days ago. The people's elected representatives made a worthy reply to the U.S. Congress resolution which informed our republic's working people with pompous familiarity that the U.S. Administration "traditionally marks 18 November." Well, let them make merry to their heart's content. But the legislators of political fashion on the other side of the ocean thereby invited Riga radio fitters, Rezekne machine builders, and Liyepaya metalworkers to celebrate "freely" with them at wakes for the profascist dictatorship overthrown in 1940. They even invited themselves as... guest observers.

At hundreds of rallies the republic's labor collectives have frankly explained their unequivocal position to the adroit gentlemen, not always in parliamentary language, it is true. That uninvited guests spying on their hosts through a chink are of no use to them, that it is a workday for us, and that it is certainly not the custom in Latvia to "drink to Bruderschaft" with strangers, not even in Pepsi Cola.

It is a known fact that there is no holding those who like to cut capers at someone else's banquet. Although, in fact, today's busybodies are unoriginal. [passage omitted]

All this is not news. Thousands upon thousands of veterans are alive who felt the imported jackboot of imported power on their chest. At present-day meetings with young people they recall with a shudder what they lived through. But the good gentlemen on the other side of the ocean, surely they know about that?

"They know, they know, they must know!" Hero of Socialist Labor Emiliya Fritsevna Silinya, veteran of the world-famous V.I. Lenin "VEF" Association, said. "My

generation went through the grim school of the class struggle, and we learned how to get at once to the bottom of all the gentlemen's tricks and blandishments. You cannot catch us with chaff. But I am concerned about some young people. Radio voices are one thing. It is another when this youth goes, for example, to a store to buy sausages. Their quality is not what he would like, and the salesgirl is suddenly offensive too, and in broken Lettish moreover. Then an old woman, about my age, standing in line behind him, sighs: 'If that had happened in our day, the proprietor would at once have thrown her out the door. All kinds of people have come along...' Perhaps that whisperer is a former storekeeper... But the guy yells, in a somewhat intoxicated state: 'We don't want migrants!' This word, applied to people of a different nationality, has come into circulation from abroad. It is offensive and painful, for the people of Latvia have from time immemorial been international both in composition and in spirit. The mass graves along the Daugava contain the bodies both of riflemen of General Brantkaln's Lettish Corps and of soldiers from Kirov Oblast, where our refugees were given shelter during the bad times of the Nazi invasion."

Laconic "Uncle Artur"—A. Krastynsh, a veteran of the car-building plant, a loading hand by trade, and the son of a loading hand (he has been through more than one war, as shown in the Riga Movie Studio's exciting movie "The Constellation Sagittarius"), simply said:

"After I was hacked to pieces by counterrevolutionaries, a poor Ukrainian woman nursed me near Kakhovka. I am now into my 91st year, which means she tended me like a sister..."

...An ordinary late fall day in the Baltic area. But neither the rain nor the early dusk is an obstacle to the thousand-strong columns. This is factory, plant, and student Riga making for the Memorial to the Red Riflemen after the work shift.

I believe many people watched fragments of the rally on television. It was held by the unanimous decision of all the city's collectives.

People spoke directly from the steps of the memorial—a vulcanization worker and a doctor of technical sciences, a long-distance sailor and a people's artist of the republic... The speeches were ardent, pointed, and, you could feel it in your heart, absolutely sincere. The speakers were emotional, but, as a result, their words imprinted themselves still more deeply on your soul.

As an epigraph to the speeches of the Riga residents protesting the ideological diversions of the class enemy I would choose the words of one of the youngest deputies of the republic Supreme Soviet, the Riga students' emissary with a common surname in Latvia—Berzinsh. It was he who, the previous day, had exclaimed from the session rostrum: "We are not a banana republic!"

A Western correspondent, who had become a familiar sight during the day, looked in dismay at the columns. He had come to Riga with his colleagues for the Lettish "independence festival" (that was how the purpose of the visit was explained). But the guests clearly had not reckoned on this... Some of them at once set about seeking out "dissidents" or at least "informals." These, of course, are their concerns.

But in order to facilitate the further creative process of the newly arrived colleagues, among whom there were Britons, including a *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, I would like to advise them to find the issue of the British newspaper *The Daily Herald* for 19 November 1919.

"We hold the Baltic provinces in our hands... These states' independence is a hypothetical concept. None of them can do anything without our consent," the venerable "daily" knowledgeably explained to its readers at the time... A laconic, expressive quotation, taken from the granaries of the "free press." Perhaps it will come in handy?

I do not think the Western colleagues left with empty notepads. Would that they had, as the saying goes...

I myself saw and heard several quarrelsome old women complaining aloud in the center of the city that every other person you come across in Riga today is not Lettish. Crowding around them was a handful of dishevelled youths, giggly girls, and even a middle-aged man. Perhaps they were not all just idle gawpers or "sensation-seekers," and some of them had been infected with "addiction to toxic broadcasts." However, VOA, guessing that the "action" would fail, had already hinted mysteriously before the rally began: Everything is still to come.

A couple of youths had a bit of an argument in a public garden but, on catching sight of militiamen, they dived into the bushes. I believe that the U.S. Congress really is not to blame for this... But even if you imagine for a minute that it was only "lobbyists" of congressmen from Capitol Hill who gathered at the bus stop by the planetarium that evening, just one conclusion is possible. How small and insignificant are the chances of those who are trying to play the marked "Baltic card"!

According to the data of the Latvian SSR MVD, there was not a single nationalist, anti-Soviet action in the republic's cities and rayons.

Philby Interviewed on Lifestyle, Planned Film

LD202201 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Latvian television is working on a four-part serial to highlight the life and times of Kim Philby, a former spy. The film will come out under the name of *"The Game."* Kim Philby, now in Latvia, has had this to say in an interview with Latvian radio.

[Begin recording, in English] [Latvian announcer] A lot of books have been published abroad about your activities in the past, about your work in the past, and about your present life. And it is maintained in these publications that you were deceived, that you are living in the Soviet Union in shortage and poverty. Well, what could you say to such statements?

[Philby] Well, I could first of all say an extremely rude word, but I won't. [laughter] But my question is, how do the people invent this sort of information? I occasionally run into a Western journalist in the Soviet Union, at a restaurant, in a hotel or somewhere, and the last time I did so was about 10 years ago, and he reported me to be in excellent health and that sort of thing, but meanwhile this little story has gathered strength about my being miserably unhappy here. How can I be unhappy? I have a wonderful wife, work with some wonderful colleagues, not only in Moscow but all over the Soviet Union. Wherever I go to meet people like you, who are willing to help in every single way: accommodation, transport, comfort, shopping, anything.

I have a lovely flat in Moscow, right in the middle of Moscow, and yet it is so quiet that you might be a 100 miles away in the taiga. You cannot hear a thing. And it has an east, west and a south and west aspect so I get every ray of sunshine that falls on Moscow. Well, that flat is an extremely comfortable one.

I have also been allowed access to foreign publications of all kinds—newspapers, journals, books. I must have a library now of about 15,000 books, of which about a 10th are my wife's, a Russian.

What else is there to be? I have had some medical treatment. It is true that at the age of 76 I am not quite as strong and lively as I was 10, 20 years ago, but where the best treatment is, I get it.

So all these stories about living in poverty, and longing to go back to England are complete rubbish. Now, I would like to go back to England for a month to have a look around, see how it has changed, and I would love to spend 2 months in France, this country which I adore, to see how that has survived, and so on. But the fact is, you know, that I've lived, I think now, I shall have to work it out carefully to be absolutely certain, that in my adult life I have lived longer in the Soviet Union than I have anywhere else in the world, including England. (? I shall know).

And another small item of information is, at the age of 70 I made my will, and I laid down the first item in my will was that I wanted to be buried in the Soviet Union, and I did not want my ashes, or whatever it is, flown back to England. [sentence as heard] I want to be buried in the Soviet Union because it is the country which I considered to be my own country ever since 1930, the 1930's (? as you say). [end recording]

That was Kim Philby, now in Latvia, helping to shoot a film that will tell his life story.

'Explosion' Damages Siberian Gas Pipeline

LD212142 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] There has been an accident at a gas pipeline 160 km away from the city of Yakutsk in East Siberia. An explosion occurred at the pipeline, which damaged 4 km of pipes that supply fuel to the city. The damage has to be repaired quickly, for temperatures in the area lately dropped to minus 47 degrees Centigrade. Heat and power plants in Yakutsk were urgently switched over to reserve liquid fuels and coal. The damaged length of the pipeline has been cut off. Repair work is underway. A commission is looking into the causes of the accident.

Back-Up Pipeline Delayed

LD212330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] On the accident on the pipeline that supplies Yakutsk with fuel from the Vilyuy field: Delays in dealing with the consequences of the accident threatened a great catastrophe. The temperature in central Yakutiya recently fell to minus 47 degrees Centigrade. It emerges that an explosion tore a pipe apart, 160 km from the city. About 4 km of one of the sections of the gas pipeline have been damaged. The danger has now passed, and the causes of the accident are being looked into. There are, however, no grounds for complacency. This explosion is an alarming warning for the harsh winter ahead. After all, on a length of more than 30 km, gas is today being delivered along one section. Construction of a backup gas pipeline is being prolonged without justification.

Economic

Aganbegyan Sees 'Appreciable' Reform Results

AU191920 Paris AFP in English 1906 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] London, Nov 19 (AFP)—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's restructuring policy, known as "perestroyka", has already had some appreciable economic results during the last two years, leading Soviet economist Abel Aganbegyan said here on Thursday.

He was speaking at a news conference held in connection with his book "The Challenge: the Perestroyka Economy", to be published next February by Hutchinson.

He said Soviet living conditions improved in 1986 and 1987, even if there are still retail shortages. New housing units increased from 2.2 million in 1986 to 2.4 million scheduled this year, against an average of two million a year during the previous two decades.

Food production has risen by 10 percent in two years, with grain output increasing from 180 million tonnes a year to 210 million, meat from 16 million to around 19

million tonnes, and dairy products from 995 to 104 million tonnes, he said. Spending on health has risen, and life expectancy has lengthened.

He said that reforms in the 1960s and 1970s failed because they were too partial, emanated from the authorities without democratization and without management autonomy, and left the Soviet economy's general organization intact.

Underperforming Industrial Ministries Named

PM191025 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Nov 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "We Name the Laggards"]

[Text] There is just slightly more than 1 and 1/2 months to go before the end of the 2d year of the 5-year plan. There is still time for those labor collectives which have failed to cope with the 10-month targets to get their act together, analyze the reasons for the lag, and do everything to start the 3d year of the 5-year plan without lags and with new acceleration.

We are naming those who, according to USSR State Committee for Statistics figures, have failed to cope with the plans. Last month alone the state acceptance system rejected output worth R37 million, or 0.3% of the total volume of output presented for acceptance. The proportion of items that fail to match up to demands is particularly high at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry.

In January-October one in every two coal industry associations failed to cope with their contractual delivery commitments. In all, laggard collectives failed to deliver output worth R100 million. The "Bashkirugol," "Prokopyevskugol," "Sredazugol," and "Artemugol" Associations let their sector down.

The "Varyeganneftegaz" Association is lagging behind its oil industry colleagues. This collective has allowed a large lag to build up.

Metallurgists are by no means disposed to produce full quantities of the set ranges of products. According to the results for the first 10 months of the year the targets for the production of electric steel, high-grade cold-drawn steel, bent steel sections, and heat-treated pipes have not been fulfilled. Since the beginning of the year, USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises have failed to supply consumers with output specified in contracts to the tune of R765 million.

With every passing month, the machine building ministries which are lagging behind the plan targets for the production of highly important articles are having to be named. For instance, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is failing to cope with the plan for the production of processing centers and flexible production modules.

There are still lags with the production of cultural and consumer goods. The plan for the production of modern items with high consumer qualities is not being fulfilled.

USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises have failed to cope with the targets for the production of linen fabrics and footwear. In January-October the sector's labor collectives failed to deliver output and goods worth R1 billion. Some 34% of enterprises failed to fulfill their commitments to their customers.

Origins, Future of Foreign Ties Viewed

PM181524 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 46, Nov 87 (Signed to press 5 Nov) p 23

[Article by I. Faminskiy, director of the State Foreign Economic Commission All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Foreign Economic Relations: "The Foreign Economic Ties of the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] One of the main indicators of the maturity of a state's economy is the extent of its participation and its place in the international division of labor and the level of competitiveness of its output in the world market. It would be no exaggeration to say that in this respect, after the Great October Socialist Revolution our country had to start virtually from scratch. In 1917-1920 almost no business ties took place between the young Soviet republic and abroad; it was encircled not only with military fronts, but also economic blockade by imperialism.

The process of formation of the Soviet state's foreign economic ties took place in the extremely difficult conditions of civil war, imperialist intervention, and economic collapse. Step by step, at major international conferences and periodic meetings with foreign businessmen, parliamentarians, and representatives of the press, diplomats of the Leninist guard secured from the hostile camp major and minor, long-term and immediate economic concessions, each of which was regarded as a political victory.

When the first contracts and agreements were finally concluded, the volume of foreign trade turnover of the Land of the Soviets in 1921 totaled only R181 million—8% of tsarist Russia's turnover in 1913. Nonetheless, V.I. Lenin welcomed this as a good beginning in the cause of trade with abroad. "This figure," he said at the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets, "is negligible, miserly, laughably small, this figure says at once to every knowledgeable person—poverty.... But all the same, it is a start."

The vitality of Lenin's ideas on socialism's inexhaustible potential was fully confirmed by time. In the past 70 years, the Soviet Union's economic potential has multiplied and its role in world economic ties has increased. In the postwar years alone, the USSR's foreign trade turnover has increased more than 100-fold.

A paramount role is played and will continue to be played in our foreign economic ties by cooperation with the socialist countries, and above all the CEMA member countries. In 1986 the socialist countries accounted for 66.8% of the USSR's foreign trade turnover, with the CEMA countries accounting for 61.1%. Developing and deepening socialist economic integration, the CEMA countries are jointly tackling the tasks of intensification of the economy and acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Despite various kinds of restrictions imposed in the eighties under pressure from the most reactionary Western circles, the USSR's relations with capitalist countries are also developing. The USSR's trade turnover with them increased from R31.6 billion in 1980 to R40.9 billion in 1984. However, in 1985-1986, this indicator fell to R29 billion in terms of value. This fall is mainly due to the fall in prices on the world market.

The USSR's relations with the liberated countries are strengthening, and trade turnover with them totaled R14.4 billion in 1986, compared with R12 billion in 1980.

Actively participating in socialist economic integration and consistently pursuing a course of strengthening equal cooperation with all states regardless of their social system, the USSR proceeds on the basis that the broad use of the potential and advantages of the international division of labor is an objective necessity.

However, it must be admitted that the established scale, structure, and forms of our trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties with foreign partners do not meet the tasks of the acceleration of the country's economic and social development or the opportunities offered by the production potential that has been created in the country.

For instance, the growth in the share of processing industry output is a steady trend in international trade. Today it is around 70%, and machine building output makes up approximately 30%. In recent years machines and equipment have accounted for no more than 15% of Soviet exports. Of course, there are sectors where a fairly substantial export potential has been created. Thus, the country exports 28% of the equipment it produces for the timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry, 23% of its cars, 29.4% of potash fertilizers, 24% of clocks and watches, including mechanisms, and 42.4% of cameras. But on the whole, the structure of Soviet exports does not accord with world market trends, and this reduces the potential for accelerated development of foreign trade in general.

The process of our country's "incorporation" into the world economy has hitherto proceeded primarily on the basis of foreign trade, whose development is, as is well-known, highly dependent on market forces. Whereas in the seventies and early eighties the USSR's foreign trade turnover increased dynamically, in subsequent years the rate of expansion of trade turnover slowed down, and in 1986 there was a reduction—from R142 billion to R130.9 billion. This was due mainly to the substantial fall in prices for our most important exports—oil and petroleum products, and the consequent reduction in currency earnings and imports. The vulnerability of our exports and the lack of economic substantiation behind some of our imports were made manifest.

Toward the Producer's Real Interest [subhead]

The resolution of key problems and the overcoming of negative phenomena in this sphere were the aim of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government resolutions adopted in August 1986 and September 1987. These documents provide for the creation of conditions giving ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations a real interest in the development of foreign economic ties.

The production of competitive goods, the expansion of the export base, the rationalization of foreign trade turnover, the deepening of production, scientific, and technical cooperation, and the enrichment of its traditional forms with new types of economic collaboration must be an integral and economically attractive part of activity at all levels of the national economic complex. The main emphasis is on widening the rights and opportunities of the actual producers—the industrial enterprises and associations—which for many years operated largely in isolation from the demands of the world market, maintaining only mediated, indirect ties with it.

It is well-known that V.I. Lenin waged a resolute struggle for the establishment of a state monopoly on foreign trade. He constantly explained to his opponents, who proposed substituting stronger customs protection, that no customs protection or duty could protect our extremely weak industry from foreign competition; only by maintaining a monopoly of foreign trade could the rebirth of industry be ensured.

However, the foreign trade monopoly imposed on V.I. Lenin's initiative did not exclude the right to the conclusion of foreign trade deals by a relatively large range of

organizations. Among them were state industrial enterprises, which could export goods they themselves produced and import goods for their own production needs. V.I. Lenin deemed it expedient to attract into foreign trade joint companies with the participation of foreign capital.

Following the leader's precepts, the party and government seek those forms of organization of foreign trade activity which are most effective in modern conditions. In line with the resolutions adopted, 22 ministries and departments and more than 70 major associations and enterprises, the greater part of which belong to the machine building complex, are now permitted independent access to the foreign market. In order to implement export and import operations, foreign trade associations have been set up for the ministries, and foreign trade firms for the associations and enterprises.

Enterprises, production associations, organizations, and intersector scientific and technical complexes which have been granted the right of access to foreign markets should conduct their commercial operations on the basis of the plans and of economic accountability and self-financing.

In accordance with the resolution adopted in September 1987, the autonomy of associations, enterprises, and organizations in the use of their own currency funds is markedly widened. They can engage in the free transfer of these resources, agreeing mutually advantageous conditions with Soviet agents, with a view to developing coproduction in the production of export products.

Along with the expansion of rights, the economic responsibility of associations and enterprises is also increased. In the event of their nonfulfillment of plan targets for the export of goods or of contractual commitments, they are obliged to pay compensation for the damage thus caused out of their available currency resources.

It is noteworthy that the principles listed are entirely fair to all the country's exporters, not only those who have been granted the right to carry out direct export and import operations. The difference is that enterprises and associations which do not have foreign trade firms conclude economic contracts with associations of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and with other ministries and departments, and participate in determining the best conditions for the export of their products.

Thus, as experience is accumulated, the operational economic autonomy of our industry on questions of foreign trade will increase, while the role of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations in the new conditions should amount to fulfilling the functions of long-term strategic planning, coordination, and consultative and information services for the country's exporters. The restructuring of the departments' central apparatus has already begun.

New Forms of Cooperation [subhead]

National economic benefits from foreign economic ties arise not only from the savings associated with obtaining products from abroad that are relatively cheaper than if they were produced in our country, but also from the savings achieved in the process of international production sharing and specialization, the development of which has been subjected to the keenest attention recently.

In this respect, great opportunities are opened up for Soviet industry by the broad rights granted to it in the development of direct ties with enterprises and organizations in the CEMA countries. Production associations and enterprises can resolve all coproduction questions autonomously, and that includes defining the objectives and concrete areas of cooperation and choosing partners in the CEMA countries.

However, in the sphere of the development of direct ties there are still many unused reserves. Thus direct ties amount largely to the exchange of experience, and are not sufficiently oriented toward organizing production cooperation, increasing reciprocal deliveries, and implementing the Comprehensive Program for Scientific and Technical Progress. Questions of pricing and material and technical supplies especially need tackling.

The creation of joint enterprises is a new form of cooperation, not only with socialist countries' organizations, but also with firms in capitalist and developing countries.

In connection with joint enterprises, one cannot help recalling the concessions that Vladimir Ilich Lenin supported. He believed that "economically, we can benefit enormously from concessions." He explained to the overcautious opponents of concessions: "After this, to say that the foreigners who will be assigned to specific concessions are a danger to us, or that we would be unable to keep an eye on them, is laughable. There is no need to be overcautious, no need to set about state management. This is a purely organizational task, which need not be dwelt on long.... I am convinced that by looking at the question of concessions in this way, we will easily convince the vast majority of party comrades that concessions are necessary...."

The conditions for setting up joint enterprises in present-day conditions were defined in January 1987 by USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. Important additions to these have now been adopted, granting USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers autonomy on questions of setting up joint enterprises.

At present a process of formation of new forms of economic collaboration is under way. Of course, not all the questions have yet been resolved, but a start has certainly been made. Documents have already been

signed on the establishment of five joint enterprises with organizations in socialist countries. They include enterprises on Bulgarian territory for the production of electronic components and systems for motor vehicles and a Soviet-Hungarian enterprise for the production and sale of sophisticated (mainly diagnostic) medical equipment. Talks are in progress on creating another 30 enterprises, including 7 on the USSR's territory.

In our opinion the reserves inherent in international associations as a form of cooperation with socialist countries are great. So far, 13 of them have been set up. They include two Soviet-Bulgarian associations: "Krasnyy Proletariy—Beroye" and "Ivanovo-Sofia"—and a Soviet-Czechoslovak association, "Robot." In all it is planned to form more than 30 international associations, which will make it possible to make rational use of the production capacities, raw and semifinished materials, and manpower available in the USSR and the fraternal countries.

As for joint enterprises with firms in capitalist and developing countries, in only 9 months since the publication of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 13 January 1987 and the corresponding USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, more than 250 proposals have been received. Representatives of the business world in the FRG, the United States, France, Finland, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, India, and a number of other countries are actively seeking contacts and talks with Soviet ministries and departments. "Protocols on intentions" have been signed on more than 40 projects, that is, pledges by the participants to study the technical and economic expediency of organizing joint enterprises.

The first 12 enterprises have already been set up and are beginning to operate. They include, for instance, the Soviet-West German enterprise "KHOMATEK" for the production of lathe processing centers and flexible production modules and systems, formed with the participation of the Moscow production association of the "S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant" and the Heinemann firm. In Siberia a joint facility for the production of sawn lumber has been founded, with the participation of the Japanese firm Tairiku Trading Company Ltd. Two Soviet-Finnish joint enterprises have been set up in Estonia: one for the manufacture of women's outerwear with the firm Kati- myynti, the second for the production of dyes, with the joint-stock company Sadolin. The Finnish air transport company Finnair and Intourist, in the form of a joint enterprise, will reconstruct and subsequently operate the Berlin Hotel in Moscow. The joint production of cranes with the participation of the Swiss-West German firm Liebherr is being established in Odessa.

The range of the production activity of the joint enterprises that have been set up is very broad and there is a marked variation in their statutory funds and the resources attracted, in the planned volume of production, and in the location. However, they have in common the desire of all the participants to make maximum use of the advantages of the new form of foreign economic ties.

The accuracy of Lenin's assessments and fruitfulness of his ideas have repeatedly been confirmed by time. This must not be forgotten today, now that an economic reform is taking place in our country and a process is under way to create an integrated, efficient, and flexible system of management of the national economy, of which the mechanism of foreign economic ties forms a part.

Agricultural

Early November Weather, Crop Status Reviewed

PM190909 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Nov 87 p 2

["Weather and Crops" by Agrometeorologist A. Grishina]

[Text] Cool weather prevailed over the European territory of the USSR in the first 10 days of November. In most regions the average air temperature was 2-4 degrees below average. Precipitation was recorded everywhere. The most precipitation (30-70 mm, and 71-100 mm in places) fell in Krasnodar Kray and the west of Stavropol Kray.

In the Northern, Northwestern, Central, Volga-Vyatka, Ural, and Central Chernozem Regions, the northern half of the Volga Region, and in Estonia, Latvia, and northeastern Belorussia winter grain crops were under snow cover varying between 1 and 10 cm in depth. In certain parts of Tambov, Saratov, Kuybyshev, Orenburg, and Perm Oblasts and in the Bashkir ASSR the snow cover reached a depth of 12-20 cm. The ground there was frozen almost everywhere to a depth of 15-25 cm. Minimum soil temperature at the tillering node depth of winter grain crops and perennial sown grasses remained in the region of minus 1-3 degrees, and minus 5-8 degrees in places.

In Lithuania, southwestern Belorussia, Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga winter grain crops only grew during the day. Wheat sown in the first half of September tillered. The condition of the wheat was predominantly good and satisfactory. In Moldavia, most of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus region, and the south of the Volga Region the soil surface was still not frozen.

It remained cool in the Transcaucasus republics. The average air temperature over the 10 days was 2-5 degrees below average. The minimum air and soil surface temperature was minus 1-5 degrees (in northern Armenia the

air temperature was between minus 10 and minus 15 degrees). Georgia and northern Armenia received 20-40 mm of precipitation (80-150 mm in western Georgia).

In the crop farming regions of Western Siberia, the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, and Krasnoyarsk Kray the average air temperature over the 10 days was 2-4 degrees above average. It was 1-2 degrees below average in Irkutsk Oblast and the Transbaykal region. On certain nights in the second half of the period there were 15-30 degrees of frost in Siberia and the Transbaykal region. In most regions the soil was frozen to a depth of 11-35 cm and more. In most of Western Siberia winter grain crops were in a state of winter dormancy under snow cover of chiefly 5-15 cm in depth.

In the Far East the average air temperature over the 10 days was near average. On certain nights there were 15-30 degrees of frost in Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray.

The weather was predominantly warm in the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan. Precipitation fell almost everywhere. Winter grain crop growth during most of the 10 days was supported by good moisture reserves.

Importance of Food Program Stressed

PM171101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Country's Food Resources. Making Maximum Use of All Sources for Increasing Them"]

[Text] Alarm and agitation over the fate of the harvest are behind us. Many republics, krays, and oblasts have met their pledges with regard to procurements of grain, potatoes, vegetables, sunflowers, and sugar beet. The production of livestock unit output is building up. The agro-industrial complex' economy is strengthening.

All the same, the shelves in the stores of a number of cities and villages are not notable for plentiful supplies. The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on urgent measures to accelerate the resolution of the food question. There will have to be a drastic improvement in the population's food supply in the next 2-3 years. By no means full use is being made of opportunities to build up food production, particularly in Tajikistan, Armenia, and Novgorod, Chelyabinsk, and Amur Oblasts. A number of republics and oblasts are seriously lagging behind Food Program targets for the production of grain, oilseed crops, and meat. Labor collectives' economic activeness and independence and the population's initiative are often held back. Bureaucratic management methods and restrictions in enterprises' activity are still in force.

The party demands that new forms of economic activity be boldly assimilated and that all obstacles curbing the production of agricultural output both in kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and industrial subsidiary farms, and also in the individual sector be resolutely removed. It is extremely important to bring into play all means for replenishing food resources. The basis for resolving this question is the accelerated development of social production. The experience of party and economic organs which ensure the delivery of output to centralized funds and secure a marked improvement in local supplies deserves attention. The choice of products on the shelves of many stores in Belorussia, Belgorod, and a number of other oblasts is wide, for instance. But food, including meat, is shipped to Yaroslavl, Perm, and Ivanovo Oblasts from elsewhere. A freeloading attitude sometimes leads to canned vegetables and fruit and confectionery having to be delivered to even the southern lands of plenty—Central Asia and the Transcaucasus.

Much is being done in the country today to increase food resources and interest agro-industrial complex workers in making the fullest use of the created potential. Economic management methods are being reinforced. In the next 2 years kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and agro-industrial complex enterprises are switching to complete economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. This means that expanded reproduction will be carried out mainly by their own resources. Planning, financing, and labor organization and remuneration are being improved and the democratization of management is deepening. In particular, it is planned to form purchase prices in such a way that they cover socially necessary expenditure and provide incentives for output quality, increased labor productivity, and reduced prime cost.

The collective contract is a powerful stimulus in resolving the food problem. Of course, this applies only where it has been assimilated not in words, but in deeds. It is necessary to bear in mind the diversity of conditions when choosing the form of contract and support collectives which lease means of production for 10-15 years. There is still great prejudice regarding family and individual contracts, although they contain great potential. It is important that the remuneration of all workers, including leaders and specialists, be directly dependent on gross revenue. More active use will have to be made of other incentives too, including remuneration in kind, which must constitute a larger proportion of pay. It is precisely economic accountability together with intensive methods that will enable us to considerably improve the population's food supply.

The successful resolution of the food problem is inconceivable without the accelerated development and retooling of the processing industry. The sector's problems were discussed recently at a meeting at the CPSU Central Committee. It was stressed that a substantial, real increase in high quality products can be obtained by deepening processing and improving storage. This is the most economical and rapid means of producing additional food and thereby increasing the growth in national income. It is planned to equip food enterprises with efficient equipment, considerably reduce losses, and

deepen the processing of raw materials. There will have to be a radical improvement in the activity of Tsentrosoyuz in procuring surplus output from the population, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and processing it.

Personal subsidiary plots, collective horticulture, and truck gardening remain an important means of increasing food resources. Effective aid and support from local authorities are needed here, above all in order to step up the cooperation between the individual sector and social production on contract principles, principles of the collective, family, and rental contract. The sale of young animals, livestock, and poultry to the population is being expanded and numerous benefits are envisaged for those running a personal plot with regard to the provision of housing and acquisition of means of mechanization. Unfounded restrictions on erecting summerhouses and equipping plots have been abolished.

Enterprises' subsidiary farms also provide considerable extra food. But their potential is being used poorly, often there is little order in the expenditure of resources, and economic accountability is badly assimilated. Not all of them are provided with land. It is planned to allocate plots to subsidiary farms and even to transfer to them loss-making and low-profitability sovkhozes, and also to attach to them economically weak kolkhozes. Joint fattening units, livestock units, and greenhouse combines created using funds from enterprises from various sectors are working quite well. This is experience worth copying.

Restructuring in the agro-industrial complex is picking up speed. However, a great deal still has to be done for its results to be more substantial. The work of the sector's management organs is being improved. The experience of forming the rayon agro-industrial association council via elections at meetings of collectives' representatives has been supported. The experience of the "Kuban" and "Ramenskoye" agro-industrial combines, the "Adazhi" agrofirm, and other promising formations in the agro-industrial complex, experience which makes it possible to appreciably reduce output losses and accelerate its progress to the consumer, is well known.

It is the primary task of party policy to resolve the food question in the shortest possible time. It is important to improve work to select, place, and educate agro-industrial complex cadres. Party organizations are called upon to constantly concern themselves with boosting their prestige and to guard against unfounded interference in economic managers' affairs. Primary importance must be attached to studies for leaders and specialists, which must be continuous and ensure that they have a profound knowledge of modern management methods.

Today agro-industrial complex working people are concerned with next year's harvest. Opportunities exist everywhere to increase food resources. This will enable us to successfully tackle the task set by the 27th CPSU Congress—fully supplying the country with food in a very short period of time.

Media Report 15-17 November Developments

LD180334 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 15-17 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

15 November

A new variety of winter wheat, Leninakan-5, has been registered in Akhuryanskiy Rayon, Armenia. It produced 70 quintals per hectare in trials this year. The new variety is resistant to a whole number of diseases and freak conditions in mountainous regions, a substantial area of land has already been allotted to the new variety in many farms in Armenia, whose bread grain fields are more than 1,500 miles above sea level. (0100)

To date more than 800,000 tonnes of raw cotton have been delivered to procurement points in Tajikistan. The plan target has thus been fulfilled by almost 90%. Two-thirds of the crop that has been brought in is made up of valuable fine-fibrous varieties. The cotton harvest drive continues. (0304)

Belorussian fields have yielded an average of 34.6 quintals per hectare of grain this year. The republic has exceeded the plan by 500,000 tonnes of grain and 300,000 tonnes of potatoes. On the average, Ukrainian fields have yielded over 32 quintals of grain per hectare. Kazakhstan has delivered about 14 million tonnes of grain instead of the targeted 16 million tonnes. (0420)

It has been decided to auction [prodat s molotka] sovkhozes and kolkhozes in Tselinograd Oblast which regularly suffer losses to the sovkhozes that make profits. (0420)

Today is a special holiday to mark agricultural workers. The past year has not been a simple one for those working in the countryside. In many regions of the country a cold spring came late, so the sowing seasons were delayed. The ripening of the grain crops dragged on. But all the same they grew quite a lot of grain, more than 210 million tonnes. The average indices for meat production were increased by almost 2 million tonnes, milk by 8.5 million tonnes, and eggs by more than 7 billion eggs. (0930)

Workers in the Irkutsk agro-industrial complex have achieved a record grain harvest, with a yield of 19.4 quintals per hectare. In the oblast as a whole, the increase per hectare amounted to five quintals. As a result, over 50,000 tonnes of above-plan grain have been sold to the state. (1400)

Farmers in Tajikistan's Kurgan-Tyube Oblast have dispatched over 430,000 tonnes of cotton to the procurement points since the harvest began. Most of it comprises valuable, thin-fiber varieties. The harvest is continuing. (1400)

16 November

In Kurgan-Tyubinsk Oblast 435,000 tonnes of cotton were procured. (1100)

Georgian citrus farmers picked 6,438 tonnes of fruit. The plan is for 185,000 tonnes. (1430)

17 November

Above plan amounts of fine fibrous cotton began arriving at procurement points in Uzbekistan today. Almost 1/2 million tonnes of particularly valuable varieties of cotton have been handed over to the state. Half of this harvest was gathered using combines, which has led to a sharp reduction in the cost of the cotton. (0300)

For the first time in the last 9 years, vegetable farmers in Krasnodar Kray have met plan targets. To date about 800,000 tonnes of vegetables have been handed over to the country's food stocks. (0300)

Belgorod oblast farms have delivered over 63,000 tonnes of potatoes and more than 85,000 tonnes of vegetables to the state, thus fulfilling their pledges for the year. (0500)

Khorezm Oasis has delivered 105,000 tonnes of rice to the state, which is 5,000 tonnes more than planned. The rice harvest has ended. (0500)

Selskaya Zhizn notes that this year in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, with the use of intensive technologies, the production of corn has been brought up to 1,200,000 tonnes. The oblast has the largest area sown with corn in the Ukraine. The grain sales plan has already been fulfilled with 1,260,000 tonnes of grain handed over. A significant part of this grain comes from the corn fields. (0600)

On an area of more than 30 million hectares, hay and natural grasses has been cut by fodder makers in Kazakhstan. Wintering sites received 17.75 million tonnes of hay. There is more fodder of all types than there was last year. (1200)

Scientific

'Progress-33' Launched on 21 Nov

LD210306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0252 GMT 21 Nov 87

[TASS headline: "An Unmanned Freight Craft Has Been Launched in the Soviet Union Today: 'Progress-33' Is in Flight—TASS Announcement"]

[Text] In accordance with the *Mir* orbiting scientific research complex's program of further work, the "Progress-33" unmanned freight craft was launched on 21 November at 0247 Moscow time in the Soviet Union. The craft will deliver consumable materials and various goods to the *Mir* manned complex.

The "Progress-33" craft has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters:

- maximum distance from the earth's surface - 268 kilometers;

- minimum distance from the earth's surface - 193 kilometers;

- period of revolution - 88.8 minutes;

- inclination - 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetric information, the unmanned freight craft's onboard systems are working normally.

Docks With 'Mir' Complex

LD230430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0330 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow, 23 Nov (TASS)—On 23 November 1987 at 0439 Moscow time, the "Progress-33" freight craft docked with the *Mir* manned complex.

The joint scanning, approach, mooring, and docking were carried out with the aid of on-board automatic equipment. These processes were monitored by Flight Control Center in cooperation with the land-based command and survey complex, as well as by cosmonauts Romanenko and Aleksandrov.

"The "Progress-33" craft docked to the complex on the *Kvant* module side. Fuel for the station's joint propulsion installations, foodstuffs, equipment, and apparatus, as well as mail were delivered in orbit.

According to telemetry data and crew reports, the *Mir* manned complex's on-board systems are working normally.

Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Aleksandrov feel well.

U.S.-Soviet Space Agreement Signed

LD202053 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—The major Soviet long-range radio communications facility in the Crimea and U.S. space tracking stations will be cooperating during the flight of two Soviet probes to the Martian moon Phobos to be launched in he middle of 1988, under a protocol signed here today.

The document, specifying what is to be done and when, was signed by a group of U.S. specialists after discussing the details of the unique experiment with Soviet colleagues for several days.

The Phobos project involves scientists from 12 countries and the European Space Agency.

The plan is to start direct studies of the red planet's moon 200 days after the probes are boosted off. In January 1989 they are to begin sending back the television makeup of Phobos, investigating the chemical and mineral makeup of its surface, and collecting data needed to compile its thermal map.

In April the probes are to jettison landers to touch down on the Martian moon, which will be the highlight of the expedition. It is then that the U.S. space communications stations are to pitch in to ensure radio contact with the automatic systems for transmitting scientific data to earth.

Dr. William Kwade, head of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Planetary Research Department, said in a TASS interview that the specialists on the U.S. delegation were convinced that the inspiring and breath-taking project, initiated by the Soviet Academy of Sciences, would be a success.

They had drawn that confidence, he explained, from the Vega project which had involved Soviet space probes flying by Halley's Comet and which had demonstrated how thoroughly space experiments were prepared sciencewise and technologywise in the USSR.

For the past week the U.S. group has been meeting with scientists and engineers from the Soviet Space Research Institute, working at the Ground Control Center outside Moscow, and studying Soviet long-range space communications systems.

Ask J if the Americans were not turned off by the enormous amount of preparatory work needed, Dr. Kwade answered in the negative. He added that the boldness with which their Soviet colleagues were undertaking such fantastic projects was inspiring and that the Americans were prepared to do everything for the success of the exiciting international expedition to Phobos.

Soviet Union Could Lose Computer 'Head Start'

LD201928 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Moscow November 20 TASS—Soviet experts have developed a computer-aided design system which makes it possible to do challenging designing jobs without the mediation of mathematicians and programmers because it is based on artificial intelligence principles, a Soviet scientist has said.

Writing in the Russian-language newspaper *"The Scientific and Technological Revolution: Problems and Solutions"*, Academician Germogen Pospelov mentioned also a situation control method among other pioneering Soviet developments in intellectualizing computers.

The method, whereby a computer can analyze a particular situation and take an appropriate decision on its own, can be used to create autonomous transportation vehicles capable, for instance, of negotiating rough terrain on the Moon and Mars.

Thanks to advances in computer logic studies, Pospelov said, Soviet scientists had developed the world's first automatic systems for proving theorems.

The scientist expressed dissatisfaction, however, with the slow pace of putting new theoretical ideas to practical use. He stressed the need for a qualitative leap in introducing equipment and software for intelligent systems, warning that otherwise the Soviet theoretical head start could evaporate.

In this connection Pospelov said Soviet scientists should concentrate on developing a supercomputer based on artificial intelligence principles and capable of performing more than ten billion operations per second.

The computer is among other advanced systems which are to be developed under a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the countries grouped in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

Briefs

Laser Equipment Tested

The Soviet Union has begun testing laser equipment which will be used to determine the composition of the soil on Phobos, the satellite of Mars. It will be installed on two Soviet automatic stations that will be launched from the *Baykonur* cosmodrome next summer. It will take them some 7 months to reach Mars. When flying at a low altitude over Phobos the laser beam will hit at the surface of the satellite. The energy concentrated in a spot no more than the size of a coin will turn it into plasma and a device onboard the station will analyze its composition. Besides it is planned to probe Phobos with a radio beam. Taking part in the Phobos project together with the Soviet Union are Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland Czechoslovakia, and a number of western countries and international space organizations.

Military

More on Strategic Rocket Forces, Artillery Day

Rodin Interviewed

PM201425 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA inRussian19 Nov 87First Edition pp 1-2

[Interview with Colonel General V. Rodin, chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate, by own correspondent Colonel V. Polezhayev "On Eve of Rocket Forces Day": "For the Sake of Combat Readiness"—place not given; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the eve of Rocket and Artillery Troops' Day, *Krasnaya Zvezda* correspondent Colonel V. Polezhayev met with Colonel General V. Rodin, member of the

Military Council and chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces Political Directorate, and asked him to answer a number of questions.

[Polezhayev] Comrade Colonel General, this year the rocket troops are celebrating their holiday under unusual conditions. I mean the Great October jubilee and the approaching 70th anniversary of the Armed Forces. Clearly, these important sociopolitical events have left their mark on the work of the servicemen and on the results of their military work.

[Rodin] Yes, of course they have. The higher level of combat readiness in units and subunits and better training of soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers, and generals are confirmation of that. But I would like to say straightaway that the end results would have been considerably higher if stagnant phenomena had been eradicated and new approaches to work asserted with greater vigor. Although, I repeat, units have achieved more than they did last year, for instance.

I would like to note that the strategic rocket troops have inherited all the best traditions of the artillery and guards mortar units who struck terror into the enemy during the Great Patriotic War years.

The names of comrades of the older generation—heroes of the Soviet Union immortalized in these units' rolls of honor—are read out every day during evening muster at many rocket units. Frontline traditions are a source of steadfastness and inspiration for the servicemen. For instance, for many years there has been a competition between soldiers and sergeants at missile unit X for the right to mount combat standby duty on behalf of their comrade-in-arms Hero of the Soviet Union N. Mokryy. Countrymen of the hero from Lozovaya City who come to serve in the unit on Komsomol travel passes participate particularly actively in this patriotic movement.

In many of our units, there is a ceremony to initiate young servicemen as rocket troops. I have often attended such celebrations. The young officers and men have just passed the necessary tests. They will start combat standby duty next day. But today they listen with excitement to veterans' tales. This means is very reliable—educating young people with examples of older people's courage and combat feats.

[Polezhayev] You mentioned combat standby duty in the rocket forces. Could you discuss it in greater detail?

[Rodin] Standby forces are vigilantly at their combat posts day and night, at any time of the year, and in all weathers. These are people directly involved in a task of state importance. As long as the threat of war exists and as long as social revenge remains the core strategy of the West's militarist programs, there is one truth for the strategic rocket troops: The higher their combat readiness, the lower the probability that a potential aggressor will decide on a nuclear adventure. This determines the specifics of service in the rocket forces—service which leaves its mark both on the character of servicemen and on their moral outlook. Rocket forces have an innate sense of their supreme personal responsibility for the fate of the motherland and of world peace.

The first day of combat standby duty is always a day of ceremony. It starts with the issue of combat orders. The deeply meaningful words: "Duty shifts coming onto combat standby for the defense of our motherland—the USSR!" express the orders of the people and the party.

Having taken up their combat posts, the rocket troops give their all in carrying out their duties. Their will, thoughts, and skills, everything with which servicemen are endowed, are then subordinated to one thing: irreproachable fulfillment of the combat task. The supreme purport of the rocket troops' highly difficult service is vigilance and constant readiness to immediately and unconditionally fulfill their combat orders. It is from these positions that we approach the assessment of our units and subunits.

[Polezhayev] The responsibility of a Rocket Forces officer is one of a higher order, conditioned by the very role of this branch of the Armed Forces. What problems exist in this connection, and how are they being resolved?

[Rodin] Pride of place among the components that typify officers' attitudes to their service duty goes to their professional training. That is understandable: One cannot count on incompetent people successfully carrying out their duties. No conscientiousness or party prestige, V.I. Lenin taught, can replace knowledge of the job. The high tactical and specialized training not only of commanders but of political workers and engineers, and mastery of weapons and combat hardware, remain decisive factors in complete utilization of the combat potential of weapons.

These qualities are shaped by the combat and political training system, by purposeful party political work, and by the whole tenor of life and service. Commanders, headquarters, and political organs must be constantly concerned to improve the training and educational process and to create necessary cultural and consumer conditions at garrisons. This largely determines the successful service of our commanders, political workers, engineers, and technicians. The names of Lieutenant Colonel V. Yakovlev, a delegate to the 27th party congress; Guards Colonel Yu. Sereda, commander of a standout unit; and officers I. Volkov, V. Pestov, S. Milovidov, V. Zharko, Yu. Merkulov, and others are widely known among the rocket troops. Tireless improvement of professional training and constant striving for self-improvement are an everyday norm for most officers. We wholly support such people who are vigorous, thoughtful, and enterprising, who boldly stride onward, and who invariably achieve success. At the same time, it must be admitted that we are neither fascinated

nor bewitched by the striking percentage of high-quality specialists. This does not stop us recognizing that there are still many officers whose professional training is, so to speak, barely acceptable. Although we put up with these standards until recently, they can now no longer be tolerated. We are doing everything to ensure that all officers restructure their attitude to work and eschew the habit of not pulling their weight and not giving their all. If people fail to utilize this potential, they have to make way for others. We have no right to be indifferent about work and the interests of combat readiness being affected by somebody's inertia or complacency.

[Polezhayev] But high standards in officers' personal training are not the only indicator of professional maturity or responsibility. Officers have under their command subordinates whom they must teach, train, and lead. What can you say about that side of their activity?

[Rodin] First, that it is also decisive, and we judge it on the basis of end results in the sector assigned to the corresponding commander or chief. Today we can see how natural it is that the more actively officers restructure and the more persistently they rid themselves of their old habits, the more weighty will be their results in work, including in educating their subordinates. Here is a typical feature. In this academic year, certain units failed to completely fulfill their pledges in competition. Now, as soon as it is a question of explanations, some commanders try to explain everything by stating that the results allegedly declined not because their subordinates worked badly, but because the criteria for assessing studies, service, and discipline were raised. Of course, the criteria have become stricter. But this situation has revealed those officers who cannot inspire themselves or their subordinates to more fruitful military work.

There are also other leaders who, while agreeing with remarks made about their patent shortcomings, at the same time point to components down the line, claiming that junior commanders and political workers are not restructuring resolutely. This is also an erroneous position. The desire to expand the range of people to blame for the poor state of affairs is nothing but an attempt on the part of certain officials to diminish their personal responsibility. None of us should forget the truth that our work is emulated by our subordinates in their work.

[Polezhayev] What positive changes are taking place in the activity of political organs and party organizations?

[Rodin] We can quite justifiably talk about the beginnings of a new approach achieved in the struggle to overcome stagnant phenomena. We are gratified most of all by the fact that the initiative and combativeness of political organs and party organizations is growing. For instance, the practice of preparing for party aktiv meetings, party meetings, and party committee and bureau sessions is changing substantially. This is reflected, in particular, in the fact that fulfillment of adopted decisions is monitored not only from above but from below, and all Communists are involved in it. We leaders must now visit units and subunits more frequently, study the state of affairs in greater depth, and conduct more specific work locally.

The collective preparation of reports and the hearing of reports by Communists are proving their worth. Party meetings are always held in a combative way and with acute criticism at the unit where Captain S. Korniyko is party organization secretary. Communists there have learned to discuss their shortcomings openly and in a businesslike way. Capt Korniyko does not need to worry about the list of those wanting to speak: There are always speakers to be found. Businesslike and constructive decisions are made.

I am talking about positive changes, and the thought occurs to me that this experience has not yet been disseminated everywhere. That is worrying. Certain Communists even now have their own interpretations of the lesson in truth provided by the 27th party congress. They are wholeheartedly behind complete truthfulness when it is a question of events taking place outside their units, formations, and so forth. But when a corresponding question is asked at the party organization where they work, critical attitudes are impermissibly relaxed. Moreover, there have been cases, albeit isolated ones, of Communists being persecuted in response to justifiable criticism. We make a principled assessment of each such disturbing case. Those who suppress criticism are severely punished.

[Polezhayev] I would like to know whether commanders and political workers are forming any new views of the social sphere or new criteria in assessing its growing importance in resolving tasks of combat readiness and in strengthening military discipline.

[Rodin] It must frankly be admitted that the range of new and fundamental ideas about the human factor and concern for individuals have not yet become part and parcel of all leaders' thinking and practical actions. This is attested by instances of indifference to people's lives and to providing them with everything laid down. During exercises at Unit X, we encountered disgraceful complacency toward people. Many rocket troops did not have warm uniforms, the supply of hot food to the exercise zone was intermittent, and the personnel's leisure was not organized. Under such circumstances, it is hard to talk about being close to people.

Although on the whole a great deal has been done in the rocket troops to provide amenities for military settlements and step up the activity of officer centers, clubs, and sports complexes, there are garrisons where proper attention is not paid to this work: Settlements are neglected, sports areas are destroyed, and cultural enlightenment establishments are boring. Sometimes one sees Communist leaders being inventive and vigorous in equipping parade grounds or training centers, yet the same people are totally uninterested about the state

of housing or the equipment used at children's play areas or sports grounds, and so forth. Yet all this also affects the moral climate in the garrison and people's moods and capacity for work.

In conclusion I would like to say this: When I visit units, I often think about rocket troops. How many times have each of them lined up on the parade ground to start their combat standby duty? Thousands of times. But not one day has paled beside the others or become ordinary by dint of habit or continual repetition. Their sense of love for the motherland never fades or dims, and their sense of lofty responsibility for its security is never blunted.

Maksimov Attends Meeting

LD192217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of the Moscow public and servicemen of Moscow Garrison dedicated to the Day of Rocket Forces and Artillery was held in Moscow today. Army General Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, spoke at the meeting. The deputy defense minister said that rocket troops and artillery, in unison with servicemen of all types, will reliably stand to guard the great gains of socialism in the future.

Maslyukov Attends Festivities

PM191109 [Editorial report] Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 14 November 1987 in its Second Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Devoted to the Militia Jubilee" a 200-word TASS report on the 13 November Moscow festive meeting to mark the militia anniversary.

"Yu.D. Maslyukov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers," is identified as having attended the festivities, in addition to the other officials named in the item.

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